

The buck stops with me, Poindexter tells hearing

Reagan did not know of Contras link

From Michael Binyon, Washington

In dramatic testimony yesterday to the Iran-Contra hearing, Rear-Admiral John Poindexter vindicated President Reagan's repeated assertion that he knew nothing about the diversion of Iran arms profits to the Nicaraguan Contras.

Squaring shoulders the blame, he told congressional investigators that he alone, as former National Security Adviser, took the fateful decision and did not tell Mr Reagan in order to shield him from possible political repercussions.

Admiral Poindexter declared: "The buck stops with me." On being told by Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North of the plan, he gave the

go-ahead, because he too thought it a "neat idea". He believed he could in time also persuade Mr Reagan that it was a good idea.

"Although I was convinced that we could properly do it, and that the President would approve if asked, I made a very deliberate decision not to ask the President so that I could insulate him from the decision and provide some future deniability for the

Note torn up 7
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President if it ever leaked out."

Mr Reagan, who until now has firmly refused to comment on the hearings, was clearly relieved. He told reporters at the White House: "What's new about that?" when informed of Admiral Poindexter's admission.

Mr Reagan has staked his political credibility on his repeated denial that he either knew about or authorized the diversion. Now, after seven months of tortuous speculation, the central questions of what the President knew and when he knew it have been answered. Barring any other sensational development, Admiral Poindexter's admission has firmly turned the tide of scandal away from the doors of the Oval Office.

Admiral Poindexter was testifying under oath, after complete public silence on the

issue until now. It must be assumed that he is telling the truth. But he has, as Colonel North predicted, become the ultimate "fall guy" on whom the blame for the worst US domestic crisis since Watergate now rests.

He also testified yesterday that President Reagan signed a document in December 1985 formally authorizing a straight swap of arms to Iran for US hostages. The White House, however, swiftly denied this, saying Mr Reagan would not have signed any such proposal if it had been put to him.

Admiral Poindexter said that on November 21 last year he tore up this previously undisclosed document because it was politically embarrassing. The document was a "finding" drawn up by the CIA which he put in an envelope and forgot. But when the scandal broke he realized that its existence would confirm press speculation that the operation was a straight arms-for-hostages exchange.

He was afraid its existence would immediately leak if it left his office, giving the press "a field day". So "I tore it up and put it in the burn bag behind my desk." He said it was "a significant political embarrassment to the President and I wanted to protect him from possible disclosure of this". He did not tell Mr Reagan of his action.

This is the first time congressional investigators have publicly heard of this preliminary finding authorizing an Israeli shipment of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles. It was superseded six weeks later by another, broader presidential finding laying out the full objectives of the Iran initiative.

Admiral Poindexter said he did not know whether Mr Reagan remembers having signed it. The President told the Tower Commission he could not recall signing it.

But yesterday's testimony further dents the President's credibility in light of his emphatic statement last November that "we did not—repeat not—trade weapons or

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Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser, pondering a question as he starts to give testimony at yesterday's hearing into his role in the Iran-Contra affair

Brussels VAT proposals put pressure on UK

From Richard Owen, Brussels

After weeks of internal division, the European Commission yesterday announced controversial proposals for the harmonization of VAT and excise duties throughout the EEC by 1992, the target date for the creation of an integrated Common Market with no trade or fiscal barriers.

If fully implemented, the proposals would mean cheaper wines, spirits and luxury brand cigarettes in Britain in five years' time, but dearer food, children's clothing, books, newspapers and other basic items which at present are VAT zero-rated. VAT imposed on petrol sold at filling stations would go up by about 5p a litre to 24p a litre.

EEC officials said it was now up to Mrs Thatcher to decide whether to go ahead with a threatened veto of the VAT harmonization package or whether the Commission's concession that some exemptions could be negotiated was enough to render such a veto unnecessary.

Lord Cockfield, the Commissioner for the Internal Market and Britain's senior EEC Commissioner, said Brussels was prepared to "meet the particular difficulties" of Britain and Ireland — which also has extensive zero-rating — by considering requests from these countries for exemptions. The Commission proposals, released yesterday, refer specifically to "the possibility of exemptions where these can be justified for states for which the proposals could pose political, social or budgetary problems". Lord Cockfield maintained that this provision "fully meets British anxieties".

The proposals are nonetheless bound to cause a storm in Britain, and will also run into opposition in other states which have some zero-rating. Lord Cockfield repeatedly stressed, when questioned

about possible British exemptions, that any exceptions granted would be "of a temporary nature". This appears to imply that they would apply only until 1992. Lord Cockfield left open the possibility of exemptions after 1992, but emphasized that Britain's present zero-rates were already an exemption under Community law, and that further exemptions would risk disturbance to the smooth functioning of the internal market. The whole point of the Common Market, he said, was that "if 10 states agree on

The Government issued a firm rejection of the European Commission's plans to harmonize EEC taxes (Colin Narborough writes). Mr Peter Brooke, the Paymaster General, said: "There is no question of our accepting anything that conflicts with the pledges the Prime Minister has given on our zero rates." He made clear Britain could veto any attempt to alter its VAT practice.

something, that is the starting point for harmonization" for all 12.

The Cockfield proposals have been postponed several times because of dissent, with Mr Stanley Clive Davis, Britain's other Commissioner, arguing that to end zero-rating in Britain and Ireland would hit low income groups the hardest and that the Commission was in danger of ignoring "the social dimension". Lord Cockfield said he realized the social implications were very important.

The details of new VAT rates are to be worked out by the member states themselves, and not by the Commission. But under the proposals VAT will be harmonized into two broad taxation bands: a standard rate of between 14 and 20 per cent, and a reduced rate of between 4 and 9 per cent for "items of basic necessity".

Archer 'told reporters of meeting prostitute'

By Paul Valley

Mr Jeffrey Archer admitted to journalists on the eve of publication of the first allegation of a sex scandal involving him that he had indeed met the prostitute concerned, the High Court was told yesterday.

Two journalists, Mr Adam Raphael, then the political editor of *The Observer* and Mr Rupert Morris, then of *Sunday Today*, gave evidence which contradicted the testimony which Mr Archer and his wife had given.

When the two newspapers reported at the time that friends of Mr Archer maintained he had met the prostitute but only "very casually" and some months before, they were in fact reporting Mr Archer's own words, the reporters said.

The court also heard for the first time of the motives of Mr Aziz Kirtha, the solicitor who is said to have pressured the prostitute involved, Miss Monica Coughlan, to reveal her alleged liaison with Mr Archer to the press.

Full report, page 3

Three PCs guilty of attack

By Michael McCarthy

Three Metropolitan police constables were found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of the unprovoked attack on a group of teenagers returning home from a Saturday night fair in Holloway, north London, in August, 1983.

The police sergeant in command of their Transit van was found guilty of misconduct in failing to prevent the attack or bring those responsible to justice.

But after a retirement lasting nearly 12 hours, spread over two days, the jury of eight men and four women had still not reached a verdict on a fourth officer accused of taking part in the assault, or on a charge all five face of conspiring to pervert the course of justice. The jury was sent to a hotel for a second night.

Police Constables Edward Main and Nicholas Wise, both aged 27, and Michael Gavin, aged 28, were found guilty of assault occasioning actual bodily harm on four of the boys, Gary Foley, Danny Jenkins, and brothers Baltimore and Eric Ranger. All were found guilty of assault on the fifth boy, Dursan Nalbant.

Sergeant Colin Edwards, aged 34, was found guilty of the old Common Law offence of malfeasance — failing in his duty as an officer of justice.

But the jury are still deliberating over the case of PC Michael Parr, aged 28, who faces the same set of assault charges, and over the conspiracy charges.

Court 'gags press' over publication of spy book extracts

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Attorney General won his first victory yesterday in the legal battle over press publication of extracts from *Spycatcher*, the memoirs of Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer, when the Court of Appeal ruled that newspapers which published such material could be in contempt of court.

The ruling, which has far reaching consequences, gives Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Attorney General, the necessary freedom to pursue criminal contempt proceedings against *The Independent*, *London Standard* and *London Daily News*.

But he will not be able to take action immediately if, as seems certain, the newspapers appeal to the House of Lords.

The ruling also sets new, wide-ranging restrictions on press freedom in that a court order stopping one newspaper from publishing material will apply to all others and exposes them to criminal sanctions if they publish in breach of that order.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and two other Court of Appeal judges overturned a High Court ruling that contempt proceedings could not be brought against the newspapers.

Sir John also said that the newspapers could be in contempt if they published information derived from or attributed to Mr Wright.

All three newspapers could

have been in contempt of court and so could the *Sunday Times*, which published his extracts last week, "and any other newspaper which published information attributed to Mr Wright", Sir John said. "We say 'could' be in contempt of court and not 'were' in contempt of court because none has yet had an opportunity of putting forward a defence."

But he added: "Meanwhile, interference with the course of justice is a very serious matter and publishers will no doubt wish to consider their duty with care before they do anything which could have this result."

Yesterday Mr Andreas Whitlam Smith, editor of *The Independent*, said he would wait to see the full reasons for the court's decision but he was "minded to appeal".

He said: "I object to a system in which injunctions against one newspaper can broadly apply to every other newspaper. The system seems to give the Government far too convenient a system of censorship to be allowed to stand without challenge."

Mr Magnus Linklater, editor of the *London Daily News*, said: "Until we get the detailed judgement from Sir John Donaldson, we are not in a position to decide whether to appeal to the House of Lords."

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Kinnock maps out big policy changes

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday set a two-year deadline for far-reaching changes which are designed to match the Labour Party's policies to the needs of the electorate.

And he gave a warning to the left not to stand in the way of what he described as a "thorough reappraisal" of the party's programme.

He specifically signalled changes to Labour's economic and industrial policies as he wound up a two-and-a-half-hour debate in the Parliamentary Labour Party about Labour's third general election defeat in a row.

He made it plain that he did not expect himself or other members of the Shadow Cabinet to be accused of treachery or sell-outs as the party embarked on its necessary reappraisal of a programme which turned out to be unacceptable to the electorate.

He hoped they would not go through the sort of accusations he had faced when he had dragged the party "kicking and screaming" in the past two or three years to policy changes on housing and public ownership.

But it was noted that he did not refer to defence when he spoke of the policies that needed reconsideration. He said he hoped it would not take two years or more to effect changes of policy.

Mr Kinnock has already foreshadowed, in his Shadow Cabinet changes, a fundamental overhaul of the party's industrial and economic strategy designed for the 1990s.

He has formed an inner economic committee within the Shadow Cabinet, consisting of Mr John Smith, the shadow Chancellor, Mr Bryan Gould, the shadow Trade and Industry Secretary, Mr Gordon Brown, the shadow Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr Michael Meacher, the shadow Employment Secretary, charged with the task of drawing up a new approach.

Party briefings after the PLP meeting suggested that Mr Kinnock was also foreshadowing fresh changes to the housing and public ownership policies.

But leadership sources stated last night that he had been referring to past changes.

Injured Soviet seaman's Falklands dilemma

From Andrew McEwen, Mount Pleasant, Falkland Islands

Mr Nikolai Chumilkin was so happy to be alive that no one had the heart to remind him that Moscow has taken Argentina's side in the Falklands dispute.

His saga began in the icy seas off South Georgia two weeks ago and should end today at RAF Brize Norton, near Swindon.

Mr Chumilkin, a Russian seaman on a Soviet vessel fishing in waters disputed between Britain and Argentina, injured his arm in a trawl-wire accident. A Soviet surgeon amputated it, but he developed gangrene. He was rescued by a Sea King

helicopter of the RAF's 78 Squadron at Mount Pleasant airfield and was in critical condition when he reached the British Military Hospital at Stanley.

An operation by a British military surgeon undoubtedly saved his life. Barring a last-minute hitch, he was to board an RAF TriStar for Britain at Mount Pleasant last night. Military sources said he would be accompanied by an RAF doctor on the 18-hour flight. He will be put into the care of Soviet officials after he lands.

In the same hospital here, there is another Russian seaman, this one with a foot injury. In April, a Russian sailor with a bleeding lung was taken off a Soviet trawler and treated. The rescues have highlighted the incon-

tenacy of Moscow's pro-Argentina stance on the Falklands. The Soviet Union last year signed a fishing agreement which implicitly accepted the Buenos Aires sovereignty claim. This was one of the factors which prompted Britain to declare a 150-mile fishing limit around the Falklands last October.

Since then Soviet trawlers have observed the limit but they have had the free run of British-owned waters around South Georgia, where the preliminary shots in the 1982 Falklands War were fired. Argentina also has a claim to South Georgia, but on much weaker legal grounds. Britain keeps a small garrison there to deter further incidents.

Although the waters around South Georgia could be highly profitable, Britain has not declared a fishing limit and has made no effort to prevent Soviet trawlers from operating there. Part of the reason is that experience is needed in managing the Falklands fishing before attempting the more hostile waters 800 miles away.

A further argument is that the Russians are believed to have overfished the waters. Years of expensive policing might be needed to establish a viable fishing industry.

But, since the Falklands fishing zone is proving far more profitable than expected, British political attention is likely soon to turn to South Georgia's untapped resources.

RUC faces terrorism inquiry

By Richard Ford

The Government has ordered an investigation into the organization and management of the RUC's elite anti-terrorist squads, at the centre of allegations of a shoot-to-kill policy.

The inquiry has been set up on the advice of Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, who took over from Mr John Stalker as head of a team looking into claims about the alleged policy.

The Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland is studying the three parts of the inquiry but Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Mr Stanley Barratt, has arranged for the inquiry to begin. It will look at the RUC Special Branch's gathering and handling of intelligence information on terrorist suspects as well as its use of informers. The management and operational processes of the Headquarters Mobile Support Units and their accountability are also to be studied.

● The Anglo-Irish ministerial conference will meet in London today, three months after the last talks in Northern Ireland.

Calibre test

A company's future depends crucially on the calibre and motivation of its employees, says an introduction to today's eight pages of General Appointments. Pages 31-38

Exam results

Degrees from University College, Cardiff, and Oxford class lists for geography and engineering are published today. Page 39

Portfolio Gold

● The £4,000 prize in yesterday's Times Portfolio Gold competition was shared by four readers. Details, page 3.
● Portfolio list, page 29.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Unfilled jobs are rising rapidly

The number of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres is rising dramatically, according to a report from the Manpower Services Commission, and forecasters predict that an extra 250,000 jobs will be created in Britain this year.

The commission's labour market quarterly report up to June says that vacancies at Jobcentres increased to 229,000 (seasonally adjusted) by May this year, 30 per cent higher than in 1986. Vacancies notified, as well as job placements, are at their highest level for five years.

Sir Bryan Nicholson, the MSC chairman, said: "Job opportunities are on the increase and this shows that industry and commerce are expanding. The spirit of enterprise has never been stronger."

The MSC report says that the civilian labour force is expected to increase by 600,000 between 1985 and 1991. In the past 11 months, unemployed people claiming benefits fell by 260,000.

Death of TV star £1.3m in pools win

Polly Elwes, one of television's best-known faces in the 1950s and 1960s, died at her home in Newbury, Berkshire, yesterday. She was 59.

She had been suffering from bone cancer for 11 years.

Polly Elwes was married to Mr Peter Dimmock, a fellow broadcaster, who is now a senior executive in Britain for the American television network, ABC. She appeared regularly on *What's My Line* and *Tonight*. She was once a compere for the BBC's *Woman's Hour*.

Mr Jimmy Anderson from Northamptonshire picked up a cheque yesterday for £1.3 million after a record win on the football pools, but he plans to carry on working.

Mr Anderson, aged 51, said he would have to give up his job as a £250-a-week long distance driver with British Beef. "How can I carry on working beside those lads?" he said. "But I will go on doing some job."

He was presented with his cheque for £1,339,358.30 from Littlewoods Pools by Elaine Page, the singer.

Rural protector quits

Mr Robin Grove-White will tomorrow step down as director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England after six years in the job, to take up a research post in environmental technology at Imperial College, London.

The new council director is Mr Andrew Purkis, aged 38, who is assistant director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations.

Trimmer 10p plan

New five and ten pence coins, smaller and lighter than those now in circulation, may be introduced by popular demand.

The Royal Mint plans to test public opinion on whether to replace the existing coins. It is issuing a free pamphlet outlining the options, and inviting comments by the end of the year from the public, banks, the vending industry and the blind.

Mr Peter Brooke MP, the Paymaster-General, said yesterday: "We can have lighter coins if people want them and there has been a clear indication that that is desirable."

The five pence piece was introduced as the shilling in 1816, and the ten pence as the florin in 1849.

● Right: Old and proposed versions of the two coins.

Smear test search

Private detectives have been drafted in to trace women affected by a mix-up in cervical smear test results.

After a three-month search, 17 out of 500 women recalled to Liverpool Women's Hospital have not been found. The mix up at the hospital arose last year when 45,000 case histories were reviewed and mistakes were found in some results.

In the original search, women were traced to Oman, Australia, Nigeria and Germany.

Crime detection hit by legislation, police say

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs
Correspondent

Police chiefs who blame government legislation for damaging their capacity to investigate crime yesterday found support from Mr Stanley Barratt, her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary.

Mr Barratt said in his first annual report: "There is evidence that training for, and the requirements of, the Police and Criminal Evidence Act have had an effect on the

ability of the police to investigate crime."

Detection rates nationally showed a decline in 1986, he said, when compared with previous years. Research had shown a reduction both in the number of arrests and in totals of "clear-ups", with a significant decrease in the quantities of offences admitted by suspects while in custody.

"There is reason to think that such requirements of the right of access to solicitors have been factors in this decline."

Mr Barratt said his com-

ments were cautionary and not intended to imply disenchanted with the fundamental concept of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, to which he and the service remained committed.

"However, there is a need to face the reality of additional resource costs and the effect of legislation on the investigation of crime."

Mr Barratt's report reflects the concern expressed in chief constables' reports surveyed in *The Times* on June 8.

And Sir Kenneth Newman,

Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said on July 1: "I do think we are going to have to see some modification of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act."

While it tried to create a balance between the rights of the individual and the community's need for collective security, aspects of the Act eroded the ability to move against crime. There had been a dramatic reduction in stops made.

Police chiefs are also critical of the demands made by the crown prosecution service.

Mr Barratt said in his report: "The net gain in police operational time arising from the release of police officers from operational duties, seen as one of the primary advantages to the police service of the crown prosecution service, has not been realized to the extent anticipated."

The concept of the prosecution service continued to be supported, but the expenditure incurred as a result of its introduction had been particularly unwelcome to the chief officers, who had to contend with budgets which

did not take those costs into account.

Mr Barratt praised strenuous efforts made by local police commanders to reduce the likelihood of disorder. But it was all the more sad to relate "that in some of the inner city areas where the spirit of co-operation between responsible agencies is most needed, the police have met with attempts, some of them politically motivated, to undermine these efforts."

Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary for the Year 1986 (Stationery Office, £8.50).

2,000 more rail jobs will go to cover subsidy cuts

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is to eliminate 2,000 clerical and managerial jobs during the next year to cut costs and achieve the financial objectives set by the Government.

The job losses could rise to a total of 9,000 during the next few years.

That was disclosed yesterday as British Rail published its annual accounts for 1986-87, which showed that in spite of a cut of £110 million in government grant, it had made a surplus of £73 million before paying interest.

During the past three years its subsidy in real terms has been reduced by more than 25 per cent, or £260 million. The report says British Rail is on course to achieve a further reduction of 25 per cent in government support by 1989-90.

The planned cuts of 2,000 in clerical and managerial jobs come after a reduction of 2,671 in all branches of railway manpower in the past 12 months, bringing the total employed by British Rail down to 140,000.

Mr Richard Rosser, assistant general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, said the union had been told of British Rail's plans. It felt the British Railways Board was more concerned about meeting financial targets than about the quality of the service that it provided to the public.

Mr Rosser said: "They agree financial targets, and the only way they can reach them is to reduce the number of staff. You cannot go on reducing the numbers of staff without it affecting levels of service."

British Rail said: "The cuts will be right across the board in the salaried grades, from booking clerk to managerial staff and will affect all parts of the country."

No decision had been taken on which jobs would go, but each region was to put forward economy proposals with an overall target for the country of 2,000 jobs.

Sir Robert Reid, chairman of British Rail, said it was likely that job losses would

average 2,000 to 3,000 during the next three years. British Rail is believed to consider that its administrative costs generally are too high.

The aim will be to achieve reductions by staff wastage and voluntary redundancy, but the board said it could not rule out the possibility of compulsory redundancy.

In the annual report, Sir Robert said that 1986-87 was a good year for British Rail. It had beaten the objective set by the Government in 1983 to reduce support from the taxpayer by 25 per cent; all three passenger sectors reduced their losses; Railfreight returned to surplus. These successes were achieved while increasing passenger volume and maintaining the size of the railway network.

He acknowledged that the railways had "a long way to go before the perception of a better railway extends across the whole network."

The report notes that although long distance Inter-City services reduced their operating loss by £17 million in 1986-87 they are not expected to achieve their target profit of £17 million, set for 1989-90, until two years later.

Inter-City also fell short of its punctuality targets, with only 77 per cent of trains completing their journey within five minutes of the scheduled time, against a target of more than 80 per cent.

Network SouthEast exceeded its financial target by cutting its dependence on government support to £196 million, against a target of £204 million. It exceeded its target on punctuality and almost did so on cancellations of services, but the number of passengers carried exceeded the stipulated maximum by an average of 4.2 per cent.

British Rail's big loss maker, the provincial passenger services, excluding Inter-City, had an operating loss of £473.6 million.

● British Rail has rejected the possibility of re-introducing cheap day off-peak first class return tickets, which it discontinued in 1983.

Equity in backlash over South Africa

The actors' union, Equity, is set for another stormy and controversial public blood-letting after a surprise decision to end a ban on the sale of television and radio programmes to South Africa.

Those opposing the decision are to call a special meeting of all 35,000 union members to debate the issue.

Complex legal arguments will be used by both factions in a debate that centres on the emotional apartheid issue.

The pro-sales faction will continue to argue that the union would be acting illegally to refuse to negotiate fees for the sale of programmes to South African television.

The anti-apartheid faction will also argue that the union has acted illegally — by overturning a referendum of all its members where a two-thirds majority voted against opening negotiations on fees.

The surprise decision was passed on Tuesday by a 16-14 majority after a passionate debate lasting more than an hour.

Members of the union's ruling council who opposed the motion said the union acted illegally by going against a 1986 referendum, when 2,142 members voted against opening fee negotiations and 1,182 voted in favour.

Jean Ainslie, a council member, has started collecting the 40 signatures necessary to petition a special meeting of all members. It will be the first such Equity meeting for five years, and is likely to be held in a large central London theatre.

The council's only black member, Mr Thomas Baptiste, chairman of Equity's London Area Committee, said he was prepared to seek an injunction against the union if union procedures failed to revoke the decision.

The apartheid issue has provoked heated debate in the union for years.

Mr Marius Goring, a former vice-president of Equity, took the union to the High Court last year, where he successfully challenged Equity's ban on members appearing in South Africa.

Last night he disclosed that he was behind the successful motion, proposed by Mr David Eager, to open negotiations on fees for programmes sold there. He said it was not in the interests of members to refuse such negotiations.



Julia Somerville, the news presenter, who is leaving the BBC

BBC star switches to rival channel

By Ruth Gledhill

Julia Somerville, the senior presenter of the BBC's *Nine O'Clock News*, is to join ITN to present the midday news programme when the new ITV daytime schedule begins in the autumn.

Miss Somerville, who started her BBC career in the newsroom, joined the flagship evening news programme in July 1984. Mr David Nicholas, editor of ITN, said: "I could not be more delighted."

"She has demonstrated to us considerable reporting and presenting skills and I know will do a first-rate job on our new 12.30 programme."

Miss Somerville's decision to leave the BBC comes as Mr John Birt, the new deputy director general, has announced his first important appointment since starting his new job seven weeks ago.

Mr John Wilson, aged 50, is

to be the new controller of editorial policy from August 17. He will head the new directorate running all news and current affairs programmes on radio and television.

He is currently editor, news and current affairs, with BBC radio, but in his new job he will be responsible for the accuracy of the factual content of all programmes, including those made by regional stations and not directly under the control of his department.

He will be answerable directly to Mr John Birt and will take a key role in helping him to implement the news and current affairs policies for the future.

Further appointments in the News and Current Affairs Directorate are expected after the Board of Governors' meeting today.

TUC chief in image booster for unions

By John Spicer

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, has been given the task of rebuilding trade unions, winning respect and "being relevant" to members, potential members, employers and the public.

The move comes after a realization by leading trade unionists that their movement must go into the twenty-first century with a new approach.

Mr Willis presented a paper, *Developments in Trade Union Organization*, to the TUC's employment policy and organization committee yesterday, and after a long discussion the members gave it their full approval and told him to get on with it.

The task is expected to be so full of difficulties, and even opposition, in some areas that Mr Willis is not expected to complete the planned streamlining of the trade union movement until at least this time next year.

The most difficult area is certain to be a demand by committee members that there should be a "broader trade union structure" in the future and that more amalgamations and mergers are needed to end duplication and to help to conserve resources.

● The National Union of Mineworkers was involved in a lightning unofficial strike in South Yorkshire yesterday as flying pickets brought six pits to a halt in the Doncaster area. The dispute centres on British Coal's new disciplinary code, and the NUM executive, which meets today, will consider calling an all-out strike.

● British Coal said yesterday that it plans to close Polmaise colliery, near Stirling in central Scotland. The National Union of Mineworkers in Scotland said Polmaise was a special case and its closure should not cause alarm elsewhere in the coalfield.

Eli Lilly puts case to doctors

Eli Lilly, manufacturer of the anti-arthritis drug Opren, has written to 91,000 doctors and 40,000 pharmacists throughout the country blaming the alleged victims of the drug for holding up compensation awards by failing to provide medical evidence (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

In a strongly-worded letter it launches a counter-attack at the recently formed campaign by alleged victims of the drug who are battling to obtain compensation for a range of side-effects before the drug was withdrawn in 1982.

The move by the company coincides, ironically, with the second largest product liability award, which was to be made in the United States yesterday, \$95 million (£59 million) to a deformed boy, aged eight, whose mother took an anti-sickness drug during pregnancy.

Eli Lilly, which has settled all its US cases, condemns in its letter the media campaign launched by the Opren Action Group, the alleged victims of the drug, and says it wishes to put its case directly to the medical profession.

Falkland air control faulted

Leading aircraftman Paul Summers, a veteran of the Falklands War, died when a navy helicopter collided with an RAF plane in mid-air and plummeted into the South Atlantic, an inquest in Oxford was told yesterday.

The accident, which also claimed the lives of the Sea King's three other crew members, happened because there was no equivalent of air traffic control in the Falklands and neither aircraft knew of the presence of the other, the inquest was told.

A full scale inquiry launched after the crash in June 1982 led to vital changes in flying procedure around the islands.

The helicopter had taken off from the Royal Fleet Aux-

iliary ship Reliant and was on an anti-submarine warfare training exercise 105 miles north of Port Stanley, when a Hercules aircraft from RAF Stanley climbed through cloud and smashed into it at 1,000 feet.

The Hercules landed safely at Mount Pleasant, but the helicopter fell straight into the sea.

Mr Summers, aged 24, a married man from Blythe Crescent, Helston, Cornwall, died instantly from multiple injuries. His was the only body that was recovered.

Mr Nicholas Gardiner, the Oxford coroner, was told of problems in co-ordinating naval and air force flights in the Falklands two years ago. Pilots, with no detailed informa-

tion on aircraft movements, had to rely on "good judgement, applied common sense and good airmanship".

Since the accident pilots are now told of all helicopters operating in their airspace.

The coroner said: "I am pleased to learn that the relative procedures have been revised. I trust in a way that will prevent another accident of this kind."

But Mr Dennis Summers, Paul's father, was not satisfied with the inquest.

"I haven't heard any proper answers today", he said.

"My son came through the Falklands war without a scratch only to die like this. I want to know how it could happen."

Elusive major 'leading' Contra band

By Michael Evans and Philip Jacobson

According to the London headquarters of Keeney Meeny Services, the security organization identified by Lieutenant Colonel Ollie North as the "British connection" in the Iran-Contra affair, there is no such person as Major David Walker.

Alternatively, it acknowledges the existence of the man Colonel North claims provided mercenaries to assist the US-backed guerrillas in Nicaragua, but he is not available or is out of the office temporarily or abroad on business....

Sometimes the Keeney Meeny Services (KMS) phone just rings and rings. It all adds up to the same thing: the elusive chief of KMS is not talking to the press.

In contrast, senior official sources at Whitehall are certain that the former SAS officer and his company had not been officially or even

tactically sanctioned by the Government.

Even so, the spotlight that has fallen on the activities of Major Walker can hardly have been welcomed. For 10 years, he was a trusted contract employee of the Foreign Office for dangerous bodyguard services for British ambassadors serving on difficult postings.

It is believed that Colonel North may have turned to Major Walker and KMS, which is based in an anonymous building in Kensington, west London, after hearing of the reputation it had gained in the service of the British Government up to 1982.

But sources here indicate that the Americans had never asked the Government to approve of the use of KMS in Nicaragua. They insist that the first time ministers were aware of any British connection in the Iran-Contra scam-

dal was when KMS was mentioned in the Tower Commission Report, produced by President Reagan's special review board headed by Senator John Tower, on the Iran-Contra affair and published last February.

Whitehall sources maintain that the most recent contact with Major Walker and KMS was last year when the company was warned by the Foreign Office against becoming involved in military action in Sri Lanka.

It had been told that KMS was hired by the Sri Lankan government in the conflict with the Tamils but was assured that the company was only involved with training Sri Lankan troops.

It is acknowledged, however, that in the decade up to 1982, Major Walker's company was being used extensively by the Government to

form close protection teams to British diplomats in places such as Kampala, San Salvador and, during the Falklands conflict, in the Uruguayan capital of Montevideo.

Major Walker, who, in 1982, was elected as a Conservative borough councillor for Elmbridge in Surrey, joined the SAS after serving with the Royal Engineers. He left the Army in 1974.

He is a self-proclaimed man of action and has been described as personally charming but ruthless when it comes to business.

KMS prospered sufficiently for him and his wife to have moved into a house worth £300,000 in the Essex stockbroker belt but, later, they were reported to have separated with the mysterious major now believed to have an address in Kensington.

Kuwait pressure, page 7

Law Report July 16 1987 Court of Appeal

Wright publications can be contempt

Attorney General v Newspaper Publishing plc and Others

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lloyd and Lord Justice Balcombe

[Decision July 14]

The conduct of *The Independent*, *The London Evening Standard* and *The London Daily News* in publishing information derived from or attributed to Mr Peter Wright concerning the British security service could amount to a contempt of court.

The Court of Appeal so held in announcing their decision, for which fuller reasons would be given later, allowing an appeal by the Attorney General against the decision of Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, (*The Times* June 3, 1987) that the newspapers could not be held to be in contempt of court.

Mr John Laws and Mr Philip Havers for the Attorney General; Mr Christopher Clarke, QC and Miss Adrienne Page for *The Independent* and its editor; Mr John Mathew, QC and Mr Jonathan Caplan for *The London Evening Standard* and its editor; Mr Charles Gray, QC and Mr David Pannick for *The London Daily News* and its editor.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that their Lordships proposed to give a full judgment at a later date, but they were all aware that the public might have some difficulty in understanding what were the issues in the appeal and he would therefore explain them.

In June 1986 the Government sought and were granted orders forbidding *The Guardian* and *The Observer* newspapers (*Attorney General v The Observer Ltd and Others*; *Attorney General v Guardian Newspapers Ltd and Others* (*The Times*, July 26, 1986)) from publishing information derived from or attributed to Mr Wright concerning the British security service.

They were not final orders but were intended to last until the trial of the action, unless earlier revoked on the application of *The Guardian* or *The Observer*.

Those newspapers had in fact made such an application and it would be considered in the near future by the Vice-Chancellor.

In April 1987, *The Independent*, *The London Evening Standard* and *The London Daily News* published information said to have been derived from Mr Wright.

The Attorney General, acting in his official capacity as the person responsible for ensuring that there was no interference with the administration of justice in this country, and not repeat not, as a member of the Government, complained that those publications constituted a contempt of court.

The newspapers replied that the court orders did not require them to refrain from publication. They only required *The Guardian* and *The Observer* to do so.

The matter came before the Vice-Chancellor. All concerned thought at the time, although with the benefit of hindsight, possibly mistakenly, that the most convenient course was not to inquire into the full facts surrounding those publications, but instead to consider whether the conduct of the newspapers could in any circumstances be held to be a contempt of court.

The Attorney General appealed. Once again he was not, repeat not, acting on behalf of the Government. He was performing his duty to safeguard the administration of justice.

That did not mean to say he was right, but believing as he did that there had been a serious contempt of court, he was doing no more than his duty in bringing it to the attention of the court.

It was that appeal with which their Lordships were concerned. On July 12 *The Sunday Times* published extracts from Mr

Wright's book. On July 14 the book was published in the United States and some copies were imported in a blaze of publicity. Those were not matters which should or could concern their Lordships at present.

It was for the Government to decide what it wished to do about its action against *The Guardian* and *The Observer*. It was for *The Guardian* and *The Observer* to ask the Vice-Chancellor to expedite their applications to be released from the injunctions which bound them at present.

It was for the Attorney General to decide whether to charge *The Sunday Times* with contempt of court.

Their Lordships' concern was solely with the appeal from the decision of the Vice-Chancellor. He had held that the three newspapers could not be in contempt of court. He was wrong.

All three newspapers could indeed have been in contempt of court and so could *The Sunday Times* and any other newspaper which published information attributed to Mr Wright. It could not be said that they were in contempt of court, because none had yet had an opportunity of putting forward a defence.

It should also be made clear that if any publisher had been advised that the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor gave them a licence to publish without committing a contempt of court, his adviser had made an elementary error of law.

In reversing the decision of the Vice-Chancellor their Lordships were not changing the law. They were declaring what it had always been.

If, for example, the publication by *The Sunday Times* would otherwise have been a contempt of court, the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor did not make it anything else.

The situation which had arisen was completely novel, but it could be repeated in quite

different contexts. It was therefore important that their Lordships' judgment would determine the law which was to be applied not only in the present cases, but in any other similar cases, their Lordships wished to take time to consider their judgment and to put it into writing.

His Lordship emphasized that the issues concerned did not depend in any way upon the continuance of the Government's claims against *The Observer* and *The Guardian*. They were of permanent importance.

That said, the media needed to know where they stood. The answer was that any publication of information derived from or attributed to Mr Wright could, and again his Lordship stressed the word "could", be a contempt of court. Whether it would in the event be held to be a contempt of court would depend upon a number of factors upon which their Lordships would seek to give guidance in their later judgment.

However, no one could be held guilty of being in contempt of court unless and until they had been given an opportunity of putting forward their defence.

None of those three newspapers had yet had that opportunity, which had to await a further hearing in the Chancery Division of the High Court.

Meanwhile, all that their Lordships could say was that interference with the course of justice was a very serious matter and publishers would no doubt wish to consider their duty with care before they did anything which could have that result.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Oswald Hickson Collier & Co. DJ, Freeman & Co; Victor Mishchen & Co.

The Jeffrey Archer libel case

Report of meeting with prostitute was true says journalist

By Paul Valley

The day before the first story was published which forced Mr Jeffrey Archer to resign as deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, he told a political journalist that he had indeed met the prostitute concerned, the High Court was told yesterday.

Earlier in his libel action against *The Star* newspaper, Mr Archer had told the court he had never met the woman, Miss Monica Coghlan, and that he had never told journalists he had met her.

Mr Archer is suing *The Star* over allegations that he had sexual intercourse with Miss Coghlan. He admits he later paid her a large sum of money so that she could leave the country to avoid the Press.

Yesterday Mr Adam Raphael, the presenter of BBC Television's *Newsnight* programme, told the court that he had spoken to Mr Archer on the eve of publication of the first story by the *News of the World*.

Mr Raphael, then the political editor of *The Observer*, was told by Mr Archer that he had indeed met the woman concerned but "only casually" and some months before.

The information had been printed in *The Observer* as a remark attributed to the politician's "close friends". The same formula was used to publish Mr Archer's remark: "Whatever I do I won't let the party down".

Mr Michael Hill, QC, counsel for *The Star*, asked Mr Raphael, who was subpoenaed to appear: "Would you tell us from whom or where did you get them (the quotations)?"

Mr Raphael, who gave evidence after a subpoena.

Mr Raphael replied: "From Mr Archer".

But the conversation was conducted "off the record" because Mr Archer did not want the quotations to be attributed to him. Mr Raphael said that he began the conversation by asking: "How on earth do you get yourself trapped like this?" Mr Raphael recalled that he did not get a very coherent response from Mr Archer, who was clearly upset.

Mr Raphael refused to comment on the ethics of *The Star* story which is the subject of the present action. It was obviously dangerous, he said, to rely for facts entirely on a third person who was reporting a previous conversation. But that was a legal, not an ethical matter.

Earlier Miss Coghlan began her fourth day in the witness box with an impassioned outburst against Mr Archer. She accused him of twisting her words in the previous day's cross-examination.

Mr Alexander had been continuing his line by line analysis of the transcripts of the taped telephone conversations and confronting Miss Coghlan with each individual lie she had told in her attempt to get Mr Archer to admit he knew her.

Questioned on the veracity of one statement she shouted, indicating Mr Archer: "Look, he's the liar. Because of him, because of his lies, it's been flashed all over the newspapers. I only did this to keep my son, Robin, out of it. Now he's all over the papers."

"I am the penniless one. He's got the money and he can carry on, but what's going to happen to me?"

She also addressed herself to Mr Alexander, saying: "You're the one that's making vast amounts of money, not me".

Mr Alexander: "I don't want to distress you..."

Miss Coghlan: "Distress me? Do you know what you have done to me. Just because I'm a prostitute. Just because he's got power and money."

Then she turned to Mr Archer and his wife, Mary, who was sitting behind him with her head bowed. She said to him: "Why are you doing this to me. Why are you doing it to your wife. You might be big with words but I've never harmed anyone and just survived all my life."

Before bursting into tears she said to the jury: "He is at there. He knows it's him. He knows it."

The case continues today. *Spectrum*, page 10

Medical profession

Struggle of women doctors

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Many women doctors risk being edged into career dead ends and are in growing danger of being overtaken by ambitious male colleagues, according to researchers.

Prejudice against women in the medical profession is still common, and their promotion prospects grow dimmer while competition for senior posts becomes tougher.

They are most likely to suffer career setbacks if they take time off to have children.

They then may face the conflicting challenges of pursuing their own vocation, attending to family needs, and taking account of their husbands' ambitions.

The options for part-time women doctors are narrowing because there is no longer an expanding need for doctors, two specialists from *Times* Medical Education, a twice-monthly journal.

"If women are not to be nudged into career cul de sacs they need clear advice and information so that they can complete their training and compete successfully with their male colleagues for career posts", Dr Susan Proctor and Dr Susan Roberts said.

"They need to become much clearer about their own choices and priorities if they are not to be by-passed in an increasingly competitive market place."

Dr Pamela Stephen, of Perth Royal Infirmary, author of a separate study, said: "Women have an important role in the great majority of specialties, but they still face prejudice in a male-dominated profession."

Dr Stephen conducted a postal questionnaire of 295 women who graduated as medical students in 1974 to determine their subsequent career patterns.

She found 89 per cent were still working, in a wide range of specialties. Most were married with young children, and half had married doctors.

"Continuing prejudice against women is still common, and several comments were made that women were not taken seriously in their career intentions once they had become pregnant", she said.

In spite of difficulties, most of the women had continued in full or part-time employment for most of the 10 years since they graduated.

Increased career guidance was needed to help all female graduates to make the best use of their training and opportunities, Dr Stephen said.

Medical Education, Vol 21, No 3 (Blackwell Scientific Publications, Edinburgh).

Health, page 19

Muslims protest at joint worship

The Muslim community is to oppose the Government's plans to abolish the requirement for schools to hold daily collective worship (Our Education Reporter writes).

Mr Ghulam Sarwar, director of the Muslim Educational Trust, said yesterday that many Muslim parents would prefer the law to continue because their children traditionally opt out of school assembly in order to receive religious instruction in Islam.

He said he would press Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to incorporate a clause in the new Education Bill which stipulates that Muslim parents' wishes for assembly and religious instruction should be respected.

"We view the abolition of assembly with apprehension", he said.

"Many schools will now use the Act as an excuse to say that it is too difficult to accommodate Muslim religious assemblies alone", he said.

The trust also wants Mr Baker to force local education authorities to shoulder the cost of special religious lessons for Muslim children, which are now paid for by their parents and community organizations.

Loss of phone link could cost the deaf jobs

A telephone exchange which enables the deaf to receive calls may be closed by the end of the year, threatening the jobs of some deaf customers.

The exchange is run by the Royal National Institute for the Deaf at its headquarters in Gower Street, central London.

Until now it has been supported by £120,000 from the Manpower Services Commission's Community Programme, but that money has run out.

The exchange helps the deaf to work in offices by taking calls on their behalf, typing the words into a computer and transmitting them to screens by the subscribers' telephones.

Commonwealth plan for university

By Sarah Thompson Education Reporter

Commonwealth education ministers will meet next week to lay plans for a University of the Commonwealth using satellite links and computer technology to open up "the world's intellectual resources" to poorer countries.

Lady Hooper, Under Secretary of State for Education, will represent Britain at a five-day conference in Nairobi. She described the proposal yesterday as "a lovely idea - there is no international distance-learning organization comparable with it".

The proposal comes from a Commonwealth Secretariat Committee chaired by Lord Briggs, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford.

"With access to the appropriate equipment any university, college, library or individual in no matter how remote a spot can tap into the world's intellectual resources as easily as those in Toronto or Sydney or Oxford", the committee says.

The proposed university would not enrol or teach students itself, but would form a network of existing universities and colleges offering higher education courses.

Lord Briggs' report says it would need to devise accreditation schemes, to ensure that students could get credit recognition for courses taken by distance learning from another Commonwealth country. It would also need to develop local libraries and tutorial help for students, commission teaching material, and establish a "bank of learning materials for Commonwealth-wide use".

The proposal emphasizes that the educational possibilities of new technology such as satellite and video recording have not yet been fully realized, and that the Commonwealth, with its common language and education structures, is an ideal focus for co-operation.

"The scheme is in its earliest days yet and no dates have been fixed for starting up", Lady Hooper said yesterday. "One of the problems will be that not all Commonwealth countries will be able to participate at the same level and not all students will have the same access to local back-up services - it all has to be devised so that the maximum number will benefit."

Subjects would include science, mathematics, technology, agriculture and rural development, health education, accountancy and business education.

The university would cost about £2.4 million in its first year, building up to £3 million in its fifth year. Students would be expected to pay fees.

The Open University, the largest and most advanced distance-learning institution in the world, will probably play a leading part in advising the new university, but the new institution will be multi-centred around the world.

Duo with music in mind



Samantha Edwards (left) and Sarah Bruce from Burghclere County Primary School, Newbury, clutched their euphoniums for their performance at the National Festival of Music for Youth at the South Bank, London, yesterday (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

Volunteers in tests of flu vaccine

By Our Science Editor

A vaccine designed to protect against any one of three strains of influenza virus that could strike next winter is being tested on volunteers.

The international trials, organized in Britain through the Medical Research Council, are paid for by the three drug companies making the vaccine.

Since the process by which dormant but potent strains of flu virus causing past epidemics reappear, or new virulent ones emerge, is a mystery, a highly infectious variant could still cause havoc among people who have been immunized.

Nevertheless, vaccination of those at high risk, if an epidemic erupted this winter, was proposed by Dr John Watkins, a senior general practitioner of the Rogerstone Health Centre in Gwent.

Dr Watkins challenges the accepted ideas about the transmission of flu. He says the latest studies of its spread show that several members of a family are usually infected almost simultaneously. This rules out the idea that the main spread is a direct person-to-person contact.

Similarly, he maintains that the onset of epidemics at about the same time in the UK, the United States, Russia and Japan, cannot be explained by simple person-to-person transmission.

Dr Watkins, who was speaking at a meeting of the *Influenza Monitoring and Information Bureau* in London, said he believed climatic conditions controlled the main spread of the virus. But he was undecided about the different explanations of why the virus is capable of so many changes.

Nevertheless, he is convinced epidemics are preventable by vaccination for a large proportion of the population, in particular the high-risk group, about 10 million in the UK.

He said vaccination should be available to them. In principle, this can be done through the National Health Service. However, a single dose of vaccine costs £4 and has to be repeated each year.

Dr Watkins says influenza is a contributing factor in thousands of deaths each winter among the elderly and people suffering respiratory illnesses and other conditions.

Currie opposes Aids testing

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Mrs Edwina Currie, the junior health minister, yesterday made it clear that she was against routine Aids screening for pregnant women.

Speaking at the Royal College of Midwives' annual conference in Manchester, Mrs Currie said that midwives already had clear and strict guidelines covering hygiene which should be adequate to protect health workers.

It was understandable that midwives were anxious about Aids as it was a new disease which had arisen since most of them had qualified, but she said that the profession should consider very carefully before supporting routine testing.

Any decision about blanket screening for pregnant women carried both ethical and resource implications and would be a matter for Lord

Whitelaw's Cabinet committee on Aids, she said.

Mrs Currie asserted that the dilemma over whether to terminate a pregnancy if a woman was found to be HIV positive or whether to continue the pregnancy knowing that the baby had a high risk of being infected, posed the most "horrendous" choice that women had ever faced.

"The ethical problem won't go away. If you test someone for a condition that is life-threatening, what do you do if you find she has got it? Do you tell her? Supposing there is no cure, supposing the baby is infected, what sort of help and advice can you give?" Mrs Currie asked.

"Testing and counselling really must go together otherwise we are offering people a piece of paper that is their death sentence."

Earlier, Mrs Currie was challenged by Miss Sue Downes, from Derby City Hospital, who claimed that a shortage of midwives meant that the safety of mothers and children could not be guaranteed.

Mrs Currie countered that the number of midwives and nurses had risen fast over recent years. Between 1981 and 1985 the number of midwives alone had risen by 14 per cent. But although 93,000 midwives were on the register only 33,000 were practising, she said.

To loud applause Mrs Currie emphasized that midwives should be given a greater role so that their skills could be used more fully and services improved.

Museum buys papers on brink of auction

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The papers of Sir John Coke, Charles I's Secretary of State, whose lack of tact in presenting his master's views to Parliament are reputed to have hastened on the Civil War, have been sold to the British Library.

The papers, belonging to Lord Lothian, went for an undisclosed figure, believed to be in the region of £500,000. It was a cliff-hanger sale as Sotheby's had already advertised the forthcoming sale of the papers by auction on July 23 but the library managed to raise the money in time.

The archive contains more than 8,000 documents including letters from many of the leading figures of the day and draft replies in Coke's own hand.

Sir John Coke's active public life spanned the period from the Armada to the Civil War. He served three monarchs, Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I. He became Deputy Treasurer of the Navy in 1599 and his papers throw important light on naval history.

Fulke Greville, the renowned biographer of Sir Philip Sidney, was his close friend and kinsman, and the correspondence is peppered with references to plays and literary events. There are three Drake letters and what is probably the first reference to Shakespeare in a letter from the New World.

Sotheby's negotiated the sale to the British Library on behalf of the Lothians. "It is the sacrifice of one great treasure belonging to Sir John Coke to save the other treasures he set so much store by - namely his house and garden," the Marquess said.

A charity was recently formed to run the Lothians' famous gardens at Melbourn Hall, near Derby, the best surviving example in Britain of formal gardens in the style of Versailles.

They were laid out around 1700 by Sir John Coke's great-grandson.

Melbourn Hall passed from the Coke family to the Lambs and gave its name both to Lord Melbourn, Queen Victoria's prime minister, and to the city in Australia. It passed to the Kerrs, Lord Lothian's family, at the turn of the century.

The effort to keep the house and gardens intact and open to the public is spearheaded by Lord Lothian's younger son, Lord Ralph Kerr who is chairman of the garden charity. The British Library had to raise outside funds to make the purchase.

Saleroom, page 14

Model student died after sniffing fumes

A schoolboy who had impressed his teachers with his research on drug dangers died from sniffing an aerosol can, an inquest at Huddersfield was told yesterday.

Matthew Holmes, aged 16, died last month after collapsing in a lavatory at a firm of window makers in Batley, where he worked as a glass finisher. One of the firm's aerosol cans was by his side.

In recording a verdict of death by misadventure, the coroner said it was possible that the boy had been carrying out an experiment because of his knowledge and interest in the subject after a school exercise on the dangers of drug sniffing.

Concern at privacy of data on paper files

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The law protecting personal information kept on computer files should be extended to cover the same details kept in paper records, according to a study of public attitudes towards privacy.

The finding comes in answers from 1,000 people interviewed for the Data Protection Registrar who is, in effect, the computer ombudsman. More than 80 per cent of people interviewed believed that they should have the same right to see copies of paper records about themselves as they do for computer files.

The survey of public attitudes towards data protection comes in a report from Mr Eric Howe, the registrar, and records 225 grievances about inaccurate computer files.

Anxiety about personal privacy is ranked in importance only after concern about crime prevention, unemployment and education standards. All four issues were considered significantly more important than freedom of speech, inflation, women's rights or minority rights.

Two out of three people expressed concern about the amount of information held about them. They were most concerned about information concerning their financial status related to savings, earning and credit reference, and to a lesser extent medical information and court judgements.

Third Report of the Data Protection Registrar (Stationery Office: £5.60).

Portfolio - Gold - Marketing man wins yet again

It was fourth time lucky for Portfolio Gold competition player Mr Mark Petre yesterday, who added £1,000 to an accumulated £4,668.54 in winnings after sharing a quarter of the latest prize.

Mr Petre, aged 46, of Dun-sany Road, West Kensington, west London, celebrated his first win in November 1985 with £666 and quickly followed that with a £254 share of Portfolio Gold in February this year.

In April he joined the small band of sole winners of the competition, picking up £4,000 - a particularly useful prize, because he and his wife, Judith, had just moved back to London after living near Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, and wanted to refit their kitchen.

Mr Petre, a marketing intelligence manager with Rothmans International, said he would invest his latest prize on the stock market, and would continue studying his Portfolio Gold competition card carefully in the hopes of a fifth win.

Other winners were Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, of Mead Lane, Thurlstone, Kingsbridge, Devon; Mrs Ann Edwards, of Willow Green, Ingatestone, near Chelmsford, Essex; and Mrs Eileen Tisdall, of Roseville, Moor-lough Road, Lisnakea, Co Fermanagh, Northern Ireland.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Actress drops degree honour

Glenda Jackson, the actress, has sacrificed an honorary university degree so that she can carry on filming.

She was due to receive a doctorate of letters at Exeter University today but a change in schedule means she must be in London, filming a television version of Eugene O'Neill's *Strange Interlude*. Doctorates are given only to those who attend the ceremony.

Divorce for Liberal

Sir Wynn Hugh-Jones, joint treasurer and former general secretary of the Liberal Party, was granted a divorce decree in London yesterday. He and his wife had lived apart for five years.

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Parrot gets the good news

The pet African Grey parrot belonging to Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) almost died from lead poisoning recently, having ingested it from the water supply in his east London constituency.

Disclosing this to an apparently unsympathetic House of Commons during questions, Mr Banks demanded to know if the Government was making sufficient resources available to the water authorities to help matters in view of the danger. Mr Colin Moynihan, Under Secretary for Environment, said that the parrot would be glad to hear that the water undertakers had embarked upon "a pH adjustment" of water in Newham and was dosing it with orthophosphates.

It was, he said, Mr Banks' responsibility to handle the problem of lead pipes in his home.

Earlier, he had said that about nine million properties in England were thought to have lead pipes, about half the total housing stock. He told Mr Banks that 25,000 grants had been given under the Housing Acts to help people with the problem.

Jury risks 'not great'

Police intelligence indicates that attempts have been made to bring illegal pressure to bear on jurors, but it does not support the view that the problem is widespread. Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said in a written reply. Sir Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington, C) had asked for information about the incidence of jury fixing in important criminal trials in London and elsewhere and what efforts were being made by the police to counter the practice of "jury nibbling". Mr Hogg said that the police were alert to the risks to jurors, particularly in important trials involving organized crime, and if necessary sought the authority of the trial judge to provide police protection for the jurors in order to prevent any interference.

Electricity sale plans

A provision designed to pave the way for privatization of electricity is being included in a Public Utilities Bill to be introduced into Parliament before the summer recess which starts next week. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, in a written reply, said: "This provision will clarify the powers of the industry to ensure that it has adequate statutory backing to prepare for privatization. Our main legislation on electricity privatization will follow later."

Protection of water

The Government intends, in the course of legislation to privatize the water industry, to strengthen the application of the EEC drinking water directive to private water supplies. Mr Colin Moynihan, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said in written reply that the privatization proposals would have little effect on the position of private water supplies. The regulation of such supplies would be transferred from present water authorities to the proposed national rivers authority.

Canada subs

Ministry of Defence officials are to visit Canada soon to have preliminary discussions about the Canadian requirement for a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines for which Vickers have proposed the Trafalgar class submarine. Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said in a Commons written reply.

Ship order

The Ministry of Defence hopes to announce the result of tenders for the single-role minehunter order before the end of next week, when Parliament rises for the summer recess. Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said in a written reply.

Branson costs

The rescue of Mr Richard Branson and his pilot, with the recovery of the hot air balloon *Virgin Flyer* from the sea, cost an estimated £34,000. Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, told Lord Williams of Elvel (Lab) in a written answer.

French talks

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, announced in a written reply that he is to meet Mr Giraud, the French Defence Minister, later this month to discuss a range of mutual defence interests.

Lord Chilver

Lord Chilver, formerly Sir Henry Chilver, Vice-Chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology and chairman of Milton Keynes Development Corporation, took his seat in the House of Lords.

Poll tax decision not taken yet, says minister

The Government denied during Commons question time that any decision had yet been taken on the transitional arrangements for the introduction of the community charge in England and Wales.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, when asked about newspaper reports that the Government had decided to phase in the new poll tax over a period of years, referred to accounts in *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* on the subject as being "totally and utterly mutually contradictory".

He declined, however, to say which was the more accurate version of what had been decided in the Cabinet committee on Tuesday.

When the Government had completed its consideration of the transitional arrangements a statement would be made, he said. He could not remember ever saying that the community charge would be introduced in one go.

Opening the exchanges, Mr Frank Doran (Aberdeen South, Lab) said that during the debates on the Bill introducing the community charge in Scotland it had been recognized that phasing-in would lead to considerably increased costs. If the charge was to be phased in in England and Wales, what extra financial assistance would be given to local authorities to take account of those increased costs?

Mr Ridley said that no decision had yet been taken about the transitional arrangements in England and Wales. The position was as originally stated in the Green Paper. When conclusions had been reached about the details of those arrange-

ments a statement would be made. Mr Michael Latham (Rutland and Melton, C) said that as there was no easy or universally popular way of raising money to pay for local services the Government must now at last implement its election promise and grasp the nettle of rates reform and get on with it (Conservative cheers).

Mr Ridley agreed. The Bill could be brought before the House in August or September, but it might be kinder to the House to wait until after the summer recess. Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, Lab) said that the Cabinet committee headed by the Prime Minister had decided to change the Government's policy in order to have a phased implementation of the poll tax. That was already a change from the original idea and showed that the Government itself was as divided as its own backbenchers.

It would be better to do a complete U-turn now and give up the whole idea. Mr Ridley said that he had the advantage of having been at the meeting to which Mr Hughes had referred. Reports of what happened there had been contradictory in *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph*. The best thing to do was to wait until an announcement was made. When the Government was ready it would tell the world.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) said that now that the minister appeared to have decided that the impact of the poll tax was going to be so serious that its introduction has to be phased, would he also consider taking account of the ability to pay? (Labour cheers.)

Mr Ridley begged Mr Morrison to wait the announcement of details. There would be a safety net in Scotland. No final decisions about the arrangements in England and Wales had yet been made. The problems were

different in each of the three countries and it was possible that different arrangements would apply.

But he could assure Mr Morrison that ministers would take account of ability to pay by a system of rebates and uprating benefits with a taper ranging between 100 per cent and 20 per cent of what people on low incomes would be required to pay.

Mr David Blunkett (Sheffield, Brightside, Lab) asked which of the two press reports to which Mr Ridley had referred were correct. Money would have to be found to administer the old and new systems at the same time, so would local government be remunerated accordingly?

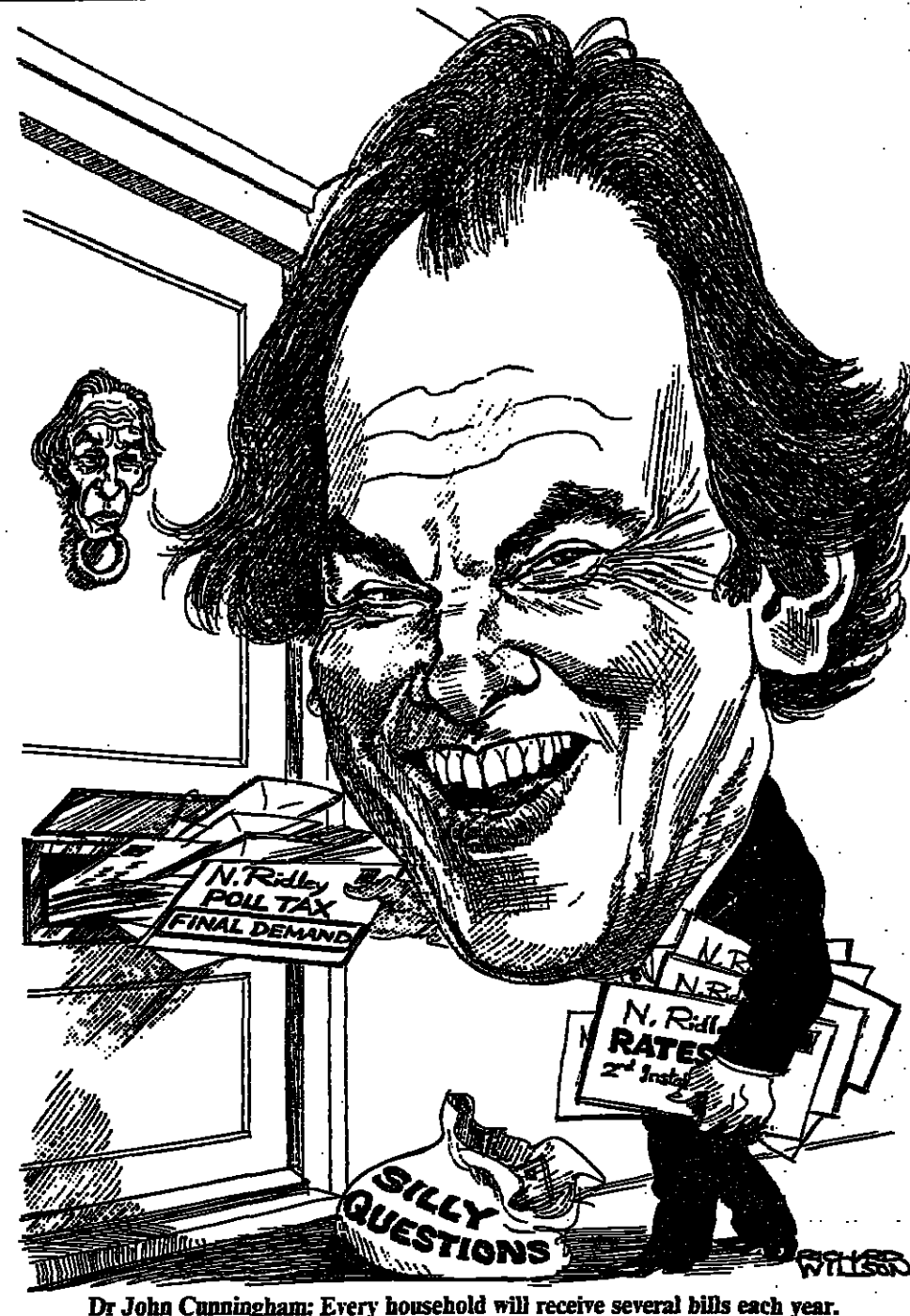
Mr Ridley said that he could not be held responsible for confirming or denying newspaper reports. He had merely pointed to the contradictory nature of the reports he had seen. Arrangements would be made clear when decisions had been made and Mr Blunkett's point about the cost of administration would arise at that time and not this.

Mr Robert Hughes (Harrow West, C) said that the minister should also consider the effects on home owners who, under Labour's proposals, would have to pay a percentage of the value of their homes and how much more that would cost.

Mr Ridley agreed that the implementation of rates based on capital values would be extremely damaging to those who were at present paying rates. He had merely pointed to the contradictory nature of the bills for local government.

Labour had fought the local elections on that policy, but had changed it for the general election.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, asked Mr Ridley if he recalled saying he wanted to introduce the poll tax



Dr John Cunningham: Every household will receive several bills each year.

in one go. The implication of phasing was that for several years the poll tax and rates would be levied on every household simultaneously and involve several bills each year.

He was now proposing a system for England and Wales which differed from that applying in Scotland. How could he shrug off the impact of all this bureaucracy on the 7.1 million

families receiving housing benefit and the millions of others receiving benefits related to housing costs?

How could he describe these proposals as simpler, more efficient, fairer and easier to understand than rates when they would lead to a bureaucratic nightmare?

Mr Ridley said he was glad Dr Cunningham had retained his

front-bench position as he always asked so many questions and they were usually, as now, pretty silly ones.

He had never, to his knowledge, said that the community charge would be introduced in one go. Arrangements for local authority financial support differed in Scotland, England and Wales and there was nothing wrong with that.

Rates and the community charge

Detailed costings 'not available'

Detailed costings about Government plans to replace rates with a community charge — or poll tax — could not be given, because only preliminary estimates were available at present. Mr Michael Howard, Minister of State for the Environment, said in a written reply to Mr Douglas Hogg, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, during questions.

He had earlier told MPs that the Government's preliminary estimates indicated that the cost of collecting the charge may be broadly similar to the cost of collecting the domestic rate (Labour laughter).

Mr Adam Ingram (East Kilbride, Lab) wanted to know how much of the cost of raising the proposed community charge would be caused by people who either evaded the rolls, or who were omitted from them because of incomplete compilation.

Mr Timothy Raison (Aylesbury, C), a former minister, said that it would be possible to go ahead with the proposed unified business rate and rate-support grant parts of the community charge proposals, while looking for an alternative way of raising the balance in a way more equitable than the present proposals (Conservative cries of "No").

Mr Howard countered that no alternative to the proposed community charge had yet been advised.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, Lab) said that it would be cheaper to collect the tax from fewer people. It had been estimated that it would cost the Church of England £4 million. If the Government waived the charge on religious establishments, it would be cheaper to collect. Mr Howard accused Mr Smith of leaving aside one of the principal objectives of the proposed community charge, which was to restore accountability to

local government (Conservative cheers).

The more people who paid, the more accountable local government would be. He hoped that Mr Smith was not suggesting that the Government should go for the cheapest system. If he was, Mr Howard looked forward to Mr Smith's advancing the charms of the window tax (laughter).

Mr Martin Brandon-Bravo (Nottingham South, C), in a later supplementary question, said that a cheap system, if it was unfair, would be unacceptable. The prime consideration had to be fairness and accountability.

Mr Howard agreed that that was right. The proposed community charge would provide those two objectives.

Mr William Walker (Tayside North, C) said that more people in future would be paying, so there would be more interest in local government, more people would vote and that would be good for democracy (Conservative cheers).

Mr Howard believed that was right. With the proposed community charge, the Government was restoring the link between those who used local services, those who paid for them and those who voted for those who provided them. The link had been deeply eroded over the past few years.

Mr John Home Robertson (East Lothian, Lab) said that the Government had failed to register for poll tax purposes 3 per cent of the people who ought to be able to vote. How much would it cost to compile a full register for poll tax purposes? Mr Howard said Mr Home Robertson was talking about two different registers, which would be compiled on different bases with different objectives (Labour protests). Any comparison was misconceived.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, asked what had changed since Mr Howard's predecessor had told the House when speaking for the Government that it would cost at least twice as much to collect the community charge as the domestic rates?

Mr Howard said nothing had changed. The fact that twice as many people would pay the community charge as the domestic rates, meant the cost a person liable was roughly the same under each scheme. Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire South, C) asked how many local authorities had expressed support for the proposed change?

Mr Howard said that he was not in a position to say how many supported or how many opposed the community charge (Labour shouts of "Name one"). The purpose of the reform was to benefit the people served by local authorities. It was their interests the Government would be serving by putting the proposals on the statute book.

Dr Lewis Moonie (Kirkcaldy, Lab), in a later question, asked what consideration had been given to the enforcement of individual liability for payment of the community charge?

Mr Howard said that consideration had been given to enforcement procedures both within government and in consultation with local authorities, Labour local authorities, at the high level of community charge that would follow.

Mr Howard said no, that would not deal with the problem posed by high spending local authorities. What would deal with that would be to vote them out of office. The community charge, by restoring accountability, would encourage that process.

whom he lived, but not for his adult children.

Mr Patrick McLoughlin (Derbyshire West, C) said that what had changed was that there had been a general election in which the Conservatives had fought on changing the rating system, and they had received an overwhelming mandate to do so. He asked for an assurance that that would be done.

Mr Howard said that that was correct. The present system was deeply unpopular, deeply unfair and deeply unacceptable.

It must be rare for a proposal for reform to have been explained in such detail to the electorate as the proposals which would be put before the House within the next few months.

Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle, Lab) said that if the household was not responsible for including on the poll tax form everyone in the house, would more than one form be delivered to each house?

Mr Howard said that he might have misunderstood the earlier question. So far as the form was concerned, the head of the household had a duty to enter the names of all adults who were resident in the house. When it came to liability for payment, the head of the household would not be liable for payment of the charge by adult children in the house.

Mr Keith Hampson (Leeds North West, C) said that there would be deep concern in many northern industrial areas with high spending local authorities, at the high level of community charge that would follow.

Mr Howard said no, that would not deal with the problem posed by high spending local authorities. What would deal with that would be to vote them out of office. The community charge, by restoring accountability, would encourage that process.

The Ministry of Defence's policy of simulating nuclear accidents and training personnel in how to deal with them was defended in the Commons by Mr Roger Freeman, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces.

Replying to a private notice question about press reports of the use of radioactive material in an exercise in Staffordshire, he said that training had to be as realistic as possible.

He said that there was no danger to Ministry of Defence or civilian personnel or to the public. There were stringent safety procedures, he added.

The effect on people ingesting the radioactive material would be the same as smoking one cigarette. Mr Freeman said: "The Ministry of Defence takes a responsible attitude towards aspects of safety, including nuclear safety. The safety and health of the public and MoD employees is of paramount concern."

The risks of a nuclear accident are extremely remote. In the 30 years during which nuclear weapons have been deployed in this country we have never had an accident resulting in the release of radioactive material. None the less, we do take the prudent precaution of maintaining a highly effective organization known as the Nuclear Accident Response Organization.

We maintain detailed contingency plans against any nuclear emergency and we undertake exercises to ensure that our response forces are trained for the tasks they would carry out.

To be effective, training of the military and civilian staff involved has to be as realistic as possible. On occasions, therefore, but only when there is a clear and compelling training advantage to be gained, we do

use live contaminant of very low levels of radioactivity.

Such activities take place only on MoD property, are subject to stringent safety requirements and present no hazard to the response forces involved or the public. Furthermore, the materials' short half-life means that any residual contamination has decayed to negligible levels within three months.

Control over any use of radioactive material in this way is very strict; the material is applied in liquid form in a very restricted area, and is always of very low levels of radioactivity.

Steps are taken to ensure that after the exercise neither MoD employees nor the public are exposed to radiation by thorough cleaning up of contaminated material, including top soil.

The means of disposal are fully in accordance with the requirements of the authorizing departments, which are Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution within the Department of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The precautions regarding the health and safety of the people involved are equally stringent.

Access to the contaminated area is strictly controlled. Individuals are required to wear protective clothing and are rigorously checked when leaving and entering the area. If there is the slightest indication of contamination, full decontamination procedures are undertaken.

In summary, although we believe the probability of an accident involving the release of radioactive material, the environment is extremely remote, it is clearly prudent that we should maintain an organization to respond to such an emergency,

May Day holiday under review

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, is reviewing the position of the May Day Bank holiday, but no decision had yet been taken, Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said in the House of Lords.

His reply came after a request from Viscount Mountgarret (C) either to discontinue the Bank holiday or replace it by a St George's Day holiday for the whole of the United Kingdom or appropriate number of days for the individual countries.

Lord Mountgarret said that a little patriotism would not go amiss: "Why do we celebrate a day which is generally associated with regimes with whom we do not usually agree?"

"Even if my suggestion was accepted only in part, it would go some way to serve to remind people of our national faith," Lord Trefgarne said. That is no doubt one of the things which Mr Fowler will take into account during the course of his review. The real problem is that there is a bunching of Bank holidays at that time.

Lord Bassett (Lab) said that the significance of the May Day holiday to the Labour movement throughout the world, this was one of the last countries, despite having the first industrial revolution, to introduce it.

It was introduced by most of the Commonwealth countries and throughout Europe, both East and West.

If other countries have given this in honour of their working people it would be offensive and insensitive, given that the working people of this country have to suffer such levels of unemployment and deprivation of employment rights, even to contemplate removing it. Lord Trefgarne said that Lord Bassett seems to think the special for all the working people in this country. I doubt that is so. I know many workers would prefer a wider spread of holiday dates and find a holiday between Easter and the end of May not particularly valuable or convenient.

'Strict precautions' in nuclear accident tests

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Increase in the maximum sentence 'is important'

The following report of the second reading debate in the Lords on the Criminal Justice Bill was published in later editions of this newspaper yesterday.

The increase in the maximum penalty for offences of cruelty to children from two years' imprisonment to ten under the Bill was a modest but important step to give the courts the power they needed to combat this evil, the Earl of Cairness, Minister of State, Home Office, said when successfully moving the Bill's second reading.

He said that the maximum sentence did not seem to the Government adequately to reflect the seriousness of the worst cases.

Lord Roskill (Ind), who chaired the committee on criminal law reform, said that there should be simplification and modernization of the rules of evidence in criminal courts, as his committee had recommended. He hoped that the Government would look favourably on these recommendations so that prosecutions which had been delayed and which could still be heard might be effectively brought and the guilty punished.

It was time that the right to peremptory challenge of jurors



Lord Roskill: Call for simplification of evidence rules.

was abandoned. It was outdated and distorted the pattern of jury service as well as defeating the whole process of random selection.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the former Lord Chancellor, said that one of the reasons for the hysterical attacks on judges over charges of lenient sentencing was because

there was no remedy open to anybody. The only people who could control sentencing policy, which was essentially a judicial function, were the judiciary.

There had to be some way in which the Court of Appeal could hear cases where serious questions ought to be discussed and analysed in public in the light of the matrix of facts presented by an actual case.

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, said that when on the bench he would have welcomed a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal in appropriate cases.

There had been condemnation in the press of the judge in the case of the Ealing Viennese rape case, yet the judge had been one of the most experienced in the Central Criminal Court. It would have been most welcome if the Court of Appeal could have considered the sentences.

Lord Ackner (Ind), a lord of appeal, said that there should be a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal to order a retrial without limit and not as at present only when there was fresh evidence.

The prosecution should have the right to appeal against an inadequate sentence just as the defence had the right to appeal against an excessive sentence.

The Earl of Stockton stoutly defended the teaching profession in a maiden speech in the Lords.

He said that success in education depended on the ready co-operation and mutual support of all the partners involved.

"We as a society must stop rubbishising what is after all one of the best educational systems, supported by a profession that is one of the most highly regarded in the world", he said.

He was speaking in a debate on the state of primary and secondary education.

When was the last time they had heard a minister in public or private note that teachers had achieved a real improvement in standards, as had been evidenced by research so widely regarded by overseas observers?

They must address the priorities in a serious way and not seek to push through attractive changes from time to time just because it seemed superficially advantageous.

"We must now question whether, through our well intentioned enthusiasm for much-needed change, we have overwhelmed, over-burdened and

Primary and secondary schools

Teachers find new defender

HOUSE OF LORDS

under-supported the teachers."

Given the proper respect and an acknowledgement of the real problems facing each teacher in every classroom, the profession would respond positively and with enthusiasm.

The great majority of teachers selected their profession.

"We have left this reservoir of good will too long untapped and perhaps so long that we have allowed it to stagnate and even become polluted by irrelevant and artificial politicization."

"The improvements to be gained through a national curriculum, benchmark testing and new examinations are as nothing compared to improvements we will see from a determination by the Government, presumably, to motivate purposefully to manage and adequately to resource the teaching profession."

He hoped that the Green Paper, announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, would address the need to restore that balance.

Initiating the debate, Lord Pexton (Lab) said that it was, to say the least, an extremely unfortunate state of affairs that the bargaining rights of teachers as trade unionists had been removed.

He did not support the tiny minority of teachers who behaved in a foolhardy and arbitrary way, who were ready to withdraw their labour at a moment's notice without due regard for the interests of children.

That was teacher power gone to a mad extreme.

He hoped, when the Education Bill came, that ministers would be open minded and willing to argue through the case in coming to a correct outcome rather than a doctrinaire one.

Lord Ritchie of Dundee (L) said that there would always be a certain number of children, say 10 per cent, who slipped through the net and left school without the three Rs.

A 10 per cent illiteracy rate in this country at this time was a social and economic disaster and yet he had heard of no plans by the Government to take any action about it.

N Ireland gets drinks on Sunday

Despite protests that an important change in the law was being made by an order which could not be amended, the House of Commons late on Tuesday approved a measure to allow public houses in Northern Ireland to open on Sundays.

Support for the order came from Mr Seamus Mallon (Newry and Armagh, SDLP), who asked if Northern Ireland was to continue to be the oddity of the Western world where everything was closed, including pubs.

Mr Richard Needham, Under Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office, moved a Government order allowing public houses in the province to open their premises on Sundays.

The permitted hours would be from 12.30pm to 2.30pm, and from 7pm to 10pm. No off-sales would be allowed.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; Prime Minister; Finance Bill, committee; conclusion of committee stage. Lords (3): Channel Tunnel Bill, third reading; Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order.

As the deadline for a slice of BAA passes, so the fraud search begins

Handwriting expert called in to oversee share deals

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

High in an office block overlooking the City of London, one of Britain's leading forensic handwriting experts has been examining fraudulent applications for shares in the British Airports Authority.

Today the deadline for applications will be passed, and Mr Derek Davis, whose career has ranged from sifting evidence on Jack the Ripper to a £100 million will in Hong Kong, will be at work again, sorting through applications with the help of more than 70 special security officers from Price Waterhouse, the auditors for the privatization project.

As Mr Davis worked yesterday on the twenty-first floor of the firm's headquarters, Mr Howard Hyman, director of privatization services, confirmed that suspected multiple applications had been found. He would not comment on the number.

As the deadline for applications approached yesterday and a last-minute rush began, the security office set up for BAA's flotation remained open through the night.

Mr Davis is part of an intricate security machinery set up by Price Waterhouse to beat the multiple applicants who have become the bane of all flotations. There are two sets of computer programmes and scrutineers, and in the background, the trained eye of Mr Davis.

He has a lifetime of experience and has given evidence in more than 1,000 civil actions. He has analysed a Howard Hughes will and worked for

banks and the Law Society. Now he will match his expertise in analysing handwriting, inks and typewriters against the latest crop of fraudsters in the £1.25 billion flotation.

"I am basically a tool, to sort things out after everything else has been done", he said.

Mr Davis's task is to help to confirm suspicions aroused by other checks deployed by Price Waterhouse and to examine forms thrown up among the millions applying for 500 million shares.

The expert will either examine application forms at the Price Waterhouse headquarters or conduct detailed analyses at his laboratory.

The security system begins operating as the applications come in. Price Waterhouse uses video cameras and observers at the receiving centres for forms. Once the applications have been handed in, a computer system called Smart - Suspect Multiple Application Recording and Tracking - can be brought into play.

Smart allows suspicious applications to be checked at an early stage in the share sale process, using a number of factors including a database of past suspects and methods that have been employed.

Once shares are allocated, Price Waterhouse will also use its computers to check individuals using variations on names and addresses.

Mr Hyman said yesterday the computer check should uncover the operation of fraud syndicates.



Sifting the evidence: Mr Davis puts his knowledge of handwriting, ink and typewriters to the £1.25bn BAA flotation test (Photograph: John Rogers).

Abattoir robber was shot through heart

One of the armed robbers killed by a police marksman in an ambush in south London last week was shot through the heart (Our Crime Reporter writes). The second was hit in the lung.

The two men died outside an abattoir at Plumstead, south London, where they were attempting to rob a security van.

The opening day of the

inquest at Southwark yesterday was told that Michael Flynn, aged 24, was hit in the heart and aorta and Nicholas Payne, aged 29, died from a wound to the lung. A third man was wounded.

Flynn came from Bergery Road, Catford, and Payne from Birling Road, Erit, Kent.

The inquest was adjourned until September.

Seven years for PC's death

A man whose violent struggle to escape arrest led to the death of a young police officer was jailed for seven years yesterday.

Mr Justice Tucker told Terence Butcher, unemployed, that policemen were entitled to protection by the courts from attack when doing their duty.

Butcher, aged 23, of Constitution Hill, Birmingham, was convicted after two hours of deliberation by a jury at

Stafford Crown Court of the manslaughter of PC John Taylor last November.

PC Taylor, aged 26, died after he tried to arrest Butcher on a landing between the fifth and sixth floors of Honeywell House in Richmond Street, Stoke-on-Trent.

In the struggle, both men crashed through an unguarded reinforced glass wall and fell 60 feet. Butcher survived the fall but suffered serious injuries and wore a back support during the three-day trial.

PC Taylor tried to arrest him after he had burgled a flat at Honeywell House with two friends.

Butcher was also sentenced to four years for burglary, which will run concurrently with the manslaughter sentence. But he must also serve nine months of a suspended sentence imposed last year for theft and attempted burglary.

Reformers condemn putting up more jails

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Five prisons in addition to the 20 already planned in the building programme are likely to be sought by the Home Secretary, according to Mr Andrew Rutherford, chairman of the Howard League, a group campaigning for penal reform.

Mr Rutherford, who told *The Times* yesterday that he had good reason to believe that it was the intention of Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, to enlarge the programme, criticized the plan.

The league would be appalled as there was no possibility of the Home Office being able to build its way out of the crisis of overcrowding.

He called for a sentencing commission, chaired by the Lord Chief Justice and which would include non-judicial members, to establish sentencing guidelines.

They would not tie the hands of the judiciary but judges would give written reasons if they departed from the guidelines.

A more appropriate use of bail would also reduce pressure on the system.

Mr Rutherford said the building programme had grown from the 10 new prisons announced in 1982 to 20 at a time when other countries were experiencing a decline in their prison populations.

In West Germany the number of prisoners had gone down from 61,000 to 51,000 since 1984 and Turkey had also experienced a substantial decrease.

The inner cities

Jobless blackspot to tourist success

Undercliffe Cemetery sprawls across 26 acres of a high hillside on the east of Bradford, offering a panoramic view across the city and a collection of brooding, towering masonry.

There are soaring Celtic crosses, high obelisks, mourning stone angels and even a grey granite mausoleum in the form of an Egyptian temple. On a misty, starless night it is the kind of place where Hammer could shoot all its films.

It is also being offered as one of Bradford's newest and most unusual tourist attractions. The cemetery is slowly being transformed from its derelict, vandalized and overgrown state by 56 members of a community programme task force under the Manpower Services Commission.

The scheme has also attracted about £50,000 from the Government's urban programme. It serves two important purposes: providing jobs for a group of men aged between 18 and 60 who were previously out of work and adding another attraction to Bradford's list of tourist sites.

Mr Cliff Starkey, aged 53, had twice been made redundant from his job as a building site foreman when he saw the advertisement for a senior supervisor in charge of the cemetery's restoration.

He said: "People might complain about the level of wages paid on these schemes, but at least the lads here are learning something new and that will be useful to them when this job is over".

An area's problems do not vanish immediately merely because of cleaning up. The first section of flagstones laid on a newly reclaimed area of the cemetery disappeared overnight. But at least the workforce had learnt a lesson and when new wood and iron benches, valued at £400 each, were positioned, they were bolted to the ground.

When the 1980s began, Bradford had few tourists; indeed, the city was regarded as something of a music hall joke. The local council decided that a change of image was needed before trying to attract new industry and development to counter high unemployment and the decline in its traditional industries.

There are now more than two and a half million visitors a year, many on weekend breaks, spending more than £5 million in the area.

Hundreds of jobs have been created directly, many in the inner city, and there is a pressing need for at least two new large hotels to cope with demand. Already about 7,000 men and women work in the hotel and catering trades, making the industry the city's seventh largest employer.

Mr Ian Page, the economic

In the attack on urban decline, the Government has given substantial support to Bradford's efforts to become a tourist centre, which has developed into a considerable source of employment. Peter Darwenport went to look at an unexpected success story.

development co-ordinator, says that tourism is not a panacea for high unemployment and the social problems inherent in the city, but Bradford's success in improving its image outside its borders is vital to attract new industry and development money.

According to the Department of Employment, Bradford has been the site of 20 projects in the past six years which have attracted section 4 grants. Those are paid by central government through regional tourist boards for schemes which generate jobs.

The £388,000 invested under the grants had, the department said, attracted £1.8 million from the private sector.

Schemes had included the refurbishment of hotels and financial assistance to museums such as the textile trade's Colour Museum and the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television, which last year attracted more than 750,000 visitors.

The development of the photographic museum and the refurbishment of the old Alhambra Theatre went ahead with substantial grants from the European Regional Development Fund.

There are other schemes in hand which will also have the dual benefits of improving the environment in the inner cities as well as providing new jobs and further tourist attractions. The area of Bradford known as Little Germany, because of the historic connections with Jewish families fleeing from Europe, is being targeted for major regeneration with a package of urban development grants on offer.

Former mills, once the backbone of the city's economic health but lately disused, are being turned into leisure and shopping developments.

Earlier this year the tourist office launched a "Flavours of Asia" campaign involving 60 Asian restaurants and 30 specialist grocery stores. It has attracted hundreds of package holidaymakers, featured on television holiday programmes and created new jobs.

Miss Maria Glot, the council's tourism officer, says: "No one is trying to hide the problems. But our success so far has surprised a lot of people."

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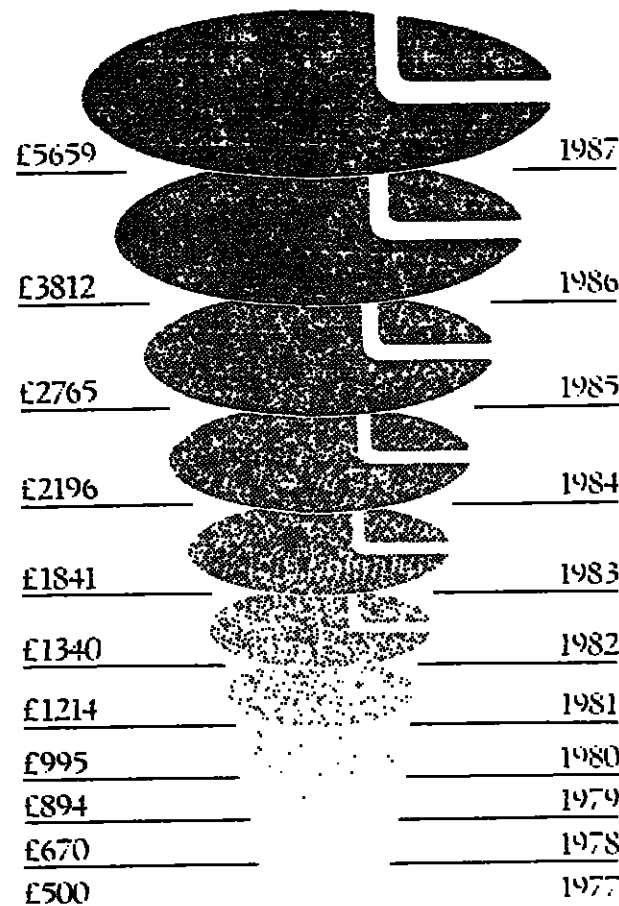
But now, to celebrate the more-than-tenfold rise of the original Confederation Growth Trust, we are offering every saver and investor the opportunity to share in our future expansion, with the new Confederation Smaller Companies Trust.

FREE BONUS

Until Sunday 26th July we are offering units at the fixed launch offer price of 25p, with a minimum investment of only £500 and no top limit. More, we're adding a 1% FREE BONUS to every investment. So for £500 you'll receive the equivalent of £505 worth of units, and so on to any amount.

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

Today, Unit Trusts are rapidly taking over from Building Societies as the best long-term way to profit from your savings.



INVEST NOW - 1% BONUS OFFER CLOSING JULY 26TH

No building society in Britain can match the proven ten-year performance of the Confederation Growth Trust - and although past performance cannot guarantee future performance, however, we believe the new Smaller Companies Trust can achieve at least a similar dynamic growth record. Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

GROWTH AND SECURITY

Why a 'smaller companies' trust? By investing in a wide spread of smaller public companies, we aim to combine maximum growth with a high degree of investment security. A recent survey shows that most smaller companies have consistently outperformed the Financial Times All Share Index. By spearheading modern business trends in electronics, engineering, finance and leisure, they can also offer much better growth prospects than the giant corporations.

EXPERT MANAGEMENT

Your investment in the Confederation Smaller Companies Trust will be directed by one of Britain's foremost fund management teams. Founded in Canada in 1871, Confederation Life has been serving Britain for over eighty years, and handles worldwide assets of more than £4,350 million.

INVEST TODAY

To benefit from our fixed-price +1% bonus offer, you must invest by Sunday 26th July 1987. All you need to do to reserve your investment is return the priority application below, or call us FREE on 0800 289 383, between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm. The minimum investment is only £500, and there is no upper limit.

CALL US FREE ON
0800 289 383
TODAY TO RESERVE
YOUR INVESTMENT.

PRIORITY APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Trust is a UK authorised unit trust and a 'wider range' investment under the Trustee and Investment Act 1961.

Minimum investment £500; subsequent investments £100 or more. Units may be bought or sold on any normal dealing day at the day's ruling prices. Prices and yield are published daily in the Financial Times.

A contract note will be despatched on receipt of your application and a certificate issued within 28 working days. Units can be sold back to the Managers at not less than the current bid price calculated in accordance with Department of Trade regulations and a cheque will be despatched within 7 days of receipt of the signed certificate(s).

There is an initial charge of 5% (the Trust Deed allows for 7.5% on the Trust assets, and an annual charge of 1.2% (plus VAT). Both charges are taken into account when calculating unit prices. The Trust Deed allows the latter to be raised to a maximum of 7% (plus VAT) providing the Managers give 3 months written notice to unit holders. Accumulation dates are 3rd May and 3rd November, with income tax vouchers and Managers reports sent on 1st July and 1st January. Income is accumulated in the offer price of units, not distributed.

The gross estimated initial yield will be at least 3.5% pa. Remuneration is paid to intermediaries - rates available on request.

Trustee: Midland Bank Trust Company Limited.

Auditors: Arthur Young, Managers, Confederation Funds Management Limited, Confederation Life group of companies.

Registered in England No. 1096321 at 90 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1HE. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

I/We wish to invest £ (min. £500) in units of Confederation Smaller Companies Fund at the launch price of 25p plus a bonus issue of 1% (valid only until 26th July)

I am/We are over the age of 18.

I/We enclose a cheque made payable to Confederation Funds Management Ltd for £ (Joint applicants should all sign and give details separately)

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss)

Forename(s) in full

Address

Postcode

Date

Signature(s)

Please post today (no stamp is needed) to:

CONFEDERATION FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED, FREEPOST, LONDON WC2A 1BR.

Confederation
FUNDS MANAGEMENT

04/77/015

THE SPECIAL EDITION PEUGEOT

205 Junior



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The Special Edition Peugeot 205 Junior is the car to capture the spirit of summer.

The bodywork in brilliant white (or metallic silver, if you prefer) is certain to attract admiring glances wherever you go.

The blue denim upholstery and five doors mean you and your passengers will always arrive in real style.

Whilst the rear wash/wipe, colour-coded wheel trims, bright bumper inserts and contrasting coachlines are just some of the tempting extras we add as standard. But such individuality is not limited to the car.

205 WHITE 5-DOOR JUNIOR — SIX TYPICAL EXAMPLES

FLAT RATE P.A.	0%	0%	4%	2%	5%	2.5%
APR	0%	0%	7.8%	3.9%	9.8%	4.9%
LIST PRICE (including estimated on road costs)	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00	5465.00
DEPOSIT MIN. 20% 30%	1093.00	2732.48	1093.00	2732.50	1093.00	2732.50
REPAYMENT PERIOD	12 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	24 MONTHS	36 MONTHS	36 MONTHS
FINANCE CHARGES	—	—	349.76	109.34	655.76	305.10
MONTHLY PAYMENTS	364.33	227.71	196.71	118.41	138.66	81.90
APPROX. WEEKLY EQUIVALENT	54.08	32.55	45.41	27.23	32.23	18.83
TOTAL CREDIT PRICE	5465.00	5465.00	5814.76	5574.34	6120.76	5670.10
CUSTOMER SAVINGS on Finance charges compared to Peugeot Talbot credit typical 2.5% APR	450.00	300.00	612.00	491.00	767.00	696.00

Right now, your Peugeot Talbot dealer can tailor you a special low-interest finance package — including 0% APR — on either a 5-door or a 3-door Junior.

With a choice of deposits from the minimum 20%, and repayment periods up to 36 months, you can get behind the wheel of a 5-door 205 Junior from the equivalent of as little as £18.83 a week (even less for the 3-door). Yet there is a drawback, numbers are strictly limited.

So if you want a 205 Junior, you'll have to work fast.

THE SPECIAL EDITION PEUGEOT 205 JUNIOR
THE LION GOES FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH

FOR A WRITTEN QUOTATION CONTACT PEUGEOT TALBOT CREDIT PO BOX 75 LONDON WC2B 8DP. PEUGEOT TALBOT MOTOR CO. LTD. (CREDIT BROKERS), PO BOX 712, BIRMINGHAM. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY. CREDIT AVAILABILITY SUBJECT TO STATUS. OFFER ENDS AUGUST 31ST 1987. FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION PACK ON THE 205 RANGE, TELEPHONE 0272 216205.

WORLD SUMMARY

Ottawa pressed to free 174 Asians

Ottawa — Pressure was mounting on the Canadian Government yesterday to free 174 Asians who landed in Nova Scotia last weekend in lifeboats and who are being held in a naval compound at Halifax (John Best writes). The episode has triggered a political row, with the Conservative Government and the Liberal Opposition accusing each other of trying to exploit it for partisan purposes.

Sikh organizations in Canada have engaged lawyers to seek the relief of the would-be refugees — 173 men and a woman — most of whom are believed to be Sikhs. They claim to have come from India, but there is increasing evidence that their voyage actually began in Holland or possibly West Germany.

Jury gives Japan-US boy \$95m sub talks

Washington (Reuters) — A federal jury has awarded \$95 million (\$59 million) to an eight-year-old boy born with deformed arms and hands after his mother took a common anti-nausea drug called Bendectin during pregnancy.

The judgment was issued in favour of Sekou Ealy of Washington, DC, against the maker, Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals of Cincinnati, Ohio, a subsidiary of the Dow Chemical Co.

The jury determined the award yesterday after concluding last week that Merrell Dow had been negligent in testing and marketing Bendectin and in failing to warn the public of its dangers. Merrell Dow immediately said it would appeal against the award.

Japan-US sub talks

Tokyo — Discussions between Japan and the United States on how to cope with quieter Soviet submarines are to begin almost immediately in Hawaii (David Watts writes).

The talks, proposed by the United States, were accepted by Mr Yukio Kurihara, the director-general of the Japanese Defence Agency, at a meeting with the US Navy Secretary, Mr James Webb. The Foreign Minister, Mr Tadashi Kuranari, regretted the Toshiba Machine Company's sale of computer-controlled milling equipment to a Soviet shipyard, which allowed Russia to make quieter propellers for its submarines. He said Japan intended to ensure that no further such sales would pose a threat to security.

Police guard Chinese

Hong Kong (Reuters) — Fifty Hong Kong police armed with automatic rifles deployed around China's main representative office last night after a man was arrested on suspicion of trying to set fire to the building.

Police said they detained a man outside the New China News Agency's headquarters — effectively China's embassy — after janitors reported a person acting suspiciously nearby. Police said he was carrying "combustible materials".

The incident occurred only hours after a bomb exploded in a government building — the second blast here in a week. No one was hurt, but jitters triggered heavy selling in the stock market and officials pledged tighter security.

Campus gun battle Kohl in Tibet

Dhaka — Bangladesh's largest university in central Dhaka was closed by the authorities yesterday after a gun battle on the campus between rival student groups in which three people were killed and 50 others injured (Ahmed Fazi writes).

Police said fighting broke out after a student leader was shot on the steps of the university's administrative building.

The gun battle was the most serious incident on the campus, which has been affected by recurrent violence since a bomb explosion in a dormitory last March in which three people died.

Lhasa, Tibet — Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, arrives here today from Nanjing as the first European head of government ever to visit Tibet (Robert Grievess writes).

His four-day visit to the country, which since 1965 has been known formally as China's Tibetan autonomous region, comes after a recent controversial visit by the former American President, Mr Jimmy Carter.

Herr Kohl is accompanied by a 140-member delegation, with a 200-member Chinese delegation, which will strain the resources of the 1,000-bed Lhasa Hotel to the limit.

Move to end Fiji crisis

Suva (Reuters) — The deposed Fiji Prime Minister Dr Timoci Bavadra announced yesterday for the first time that he would support efforts by Fiji's Governor-General to restore democracy following the military coup on May 14.

Government officials welcomed Dr Bavadra's decision which they said was the first sign of a break in the island nation's political crisis precipitated by the coup. Dr Bavadra, in a statement, called on the Army to show restraint to help Fiji return to parliamentary government which would safeguard the rights of all citizens.

The Iran-Contra hearings Poindexter tore up Reagan's note

A partial text of Rear-Admiral Poindexter's testimony yesterday to the congressional committee in Washington.

Mr Richard Beckler (Admiral Poindexter's counsel)... The House and Senate subpoenas, compelling his testimony, he withdrew until he is no longer in jeopardy of criminal prosecution... Because of this imminent threat of prosecution, I request that the committee close down live television coverage of this proceeding...

(The House and Senate committees turned down Mr Beckler's requests and also voted against closing down live television coverage of the proceeding.)

... Mr Chairman, we have recently been informed that Admiral Poindexter is the target of a grand jury investigation being conducted by the independent counsel... In 19 years of practicing law... I have never seen a situation where the primary target of a criminal investigation has been forced to testify before a nationwide audience and have that testimony dissected over and over... I want to make it clear that Admiral Poindexter has nothing to hide. He has committed no crimes; and, if the independent counsel chooses to investigate and prosecute, we will fight it every step of the way...

Mr Arthur Liman (Senate majority counsel)... The President made himself accessible to you (as National Security Adviser) as it was required?

Poindexter: That's correct... our standard routine was to give him a folder every morning at the 9.30 briefing that had various intelligence reports and policy issues in it.

Is it fair to say that the President is a reader?

Yes, he reads everything you give him...

Were you advised sometime in August of 1985 by Mr McFarlane that the President had approved some Israeli — a transaction with Iran?

Yes, he did. He did sign it.

Did you recall who was present when the President signed the finding?

No, I don't.

... You do recall that, whatever you recommended, the President read it, and he signed it?

Yes, he did. He did sign it.

Did the President of the United States sign that finding?

As I have testified before, he did... on or about the 5th of December. I'm vague on the date.

Do you recall who was present when the President signed the finding?

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Mr Robert McFarlane, former National Security Adviser, before his brief testimony to the committee on Tuesday. He refuted Colonel North's claim that he had first suggested falsifying the chronology of the Iran-Contra operation.

And there was a recommendation from Bill Casey that he sign it, and Bill Casey was a person whose advice the President valued.

He did...

Now, what happened to that finding?

I destroyed that by tearing it up on the 21st of November (1986)... because I thought it was a significant political embarrassment to the President and I wanted to protect him from possible disclosure of this... The finding was very narrow. It was prepared before there had been a thorough discussion of the issue... I felt that it was important that we improve on this finding so that we clearly lay out what the objectives were in the Iranian initiative... I'm sure there were other findings in January. But anyway, after this finding was signed, it was retained in my immediate office and at some point after it was signed I had apparently given it to Commander

Thompson, my military assistant, to put it in an envelope in his safe to keep...

... Until that time in November of 1986, the President was being beaten about the head and shoulders that the whole Iranian project was just an arms-for-hostage deal.

This finding, unfortunately, gave that same impression. I frankly didn't see any need for it at the time. I thought it was politically embarrassing. I tore it up, put it in the burn basket behind my desk... One has to make sure that he (the President) is not put in a position that can be politically embarrassing.

The President didn't authorize you to destroy the finding, correct?

He certainly did not... This December 7 (1985) meeting was the first opportunity that I can recall that I had to hear the President personally, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defence, talk about their feelings about this initiative that

as you have described them is accountability.

Who was responsible for these policies, for beginning them, for controlling them, for terminating them? You said you assumed you were acting on the authority of the President. But we have no evidence of his approval... there's no accountability for an \$8 million (\$5 million) account earned from the sale of US property... for a quarter of a million dollars available to you.

You say you never took a penny. I believe you. But we have no records to support or contradict what you say. Most of the important records concerning these events have been destroyed... There was a lack of accountability for funds and for policy, and responsibility rests with the President. If he did not know of your highly significant activities done in his name, then he should have...

You show very little appreciation of the role (of Congress) in foreign policy. I appreciate that honesty can be hard in the conduct of government. But policy was driven by a series of lies — lies to the Iranians, lies to the CIA, lies to the Attorney-General, lies to our friends and allies, lies to the Congress, and lies to the American people... I do not see how your attitude can be reconciled with the Constitution of the United States.

The task of leadership is to build public support for policy. If... not, secret policies cannot succeed over the long term... I cannot agree that the end has justified these means... the means employed were a profound threat to the democratic process.

A democratic government is not a solution, but a way of seeking solutions, a form of government which specifies means and methods of achieving objectives. Means and methods are what this country is all about.

Foreign policies were carried out by a tiny circle of persons, apparently without the involvement of even some of the highest officials of our Government.

The Administration tried to do secretly what the Congress sought to prevent it doing. The Administration did secretly what it claimed to do all the world it was not doing. Covert action should always be used to supplement, not contradict, our foreign policy. It should be consistent with our public policies. It should not be used to impose a foreign policy on the American people which they do not support.

It was clearly unwise to rely on covert action as the core of our policy... It would have been a better course to continue to seek Contra funding through open debate... What I find lacking about the events

helping Iran in its war effort and making an accommodation with the Iranian revolution. The policy provided the Soviets an opportunity they have now grasped. It achieved none of the goals it sought. The Ayatollah got his arms, more Americans are held hostage than when this policy began, subversion of US interests by Iran continues. Moderates in Iran... did not come forward (and) are showing fidelity to the Iranian revolution by leading the charge against the US in the Gulf.

We must be able to conduct covert operations... but it is contrary to all that we know about democracy to have no checks and balances on them. We've established a lawful procedure to handle covert operations... Those procedures were ignored. There was no presidential finding in one case, and a retroactive finding in another. The intelligence committees of the Congress

weren't informed and were lied to.

Two employees at the French Embassy in Tehran were prevented from leaving Iran last weekend, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday. Neither had diplomatic status.

No reason was given by the Iranians; but two women, also employed at the embassy, were allowed to return to France on holiday.

Meanwhile, the 15 French nationals working at the embassy were allowed to come and go as they wished on presentation of their identity cards.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said there would be no attempt for the time being to repatriate M Paul Torri, the French consul in Tehran, who was accused on Wednesday by the Iranian authorities of spying, helping counter-revolutionary groups, and of being

involved in a drug trafficking ring. There was no question of M Torri appearing before an Iranian examining magistrate to answer questions about the charges which were totally without foundation, he said.

The French remain convinced that the affair has been mounted in retaliation for their demands that Mr Walid Ghorji, effectively second-in-command at the Iranian Embassy in Paris, give himself up for questioning about his suspected involvement in the terrorist bombing campaign in the city last year.

France has denied a Radio Tehran report alleging that the French chargé d'affaires in Iran had apologized for last Saturday's alleged assault on an Iranian diplomat by French customs officials at Geneva airport.

Iran stops two French employees from leaving

From Diana Geddes, Paris

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had been proposed by the Israelis.

Did the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defence express objections?

They expressed, as opposed to some reports, very strong vociferous objection and clearly laid out for the President, the other side of the issue... Secretary of State George Shultz was concerned about our operation to staunch the flow of arms into Iran, which is one of the methods that we are using to try to stop the war between Iran and Iraq... He was concerned that if the European countries found out about it, that it would lessen their willingness to co-operate... We have never had good co-operation from anybody on Operation Staunch. The European countries continue to send military equipment and supplies into Iran... Other objections were that it was contrary to the Arms Export Control Act. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger had slightly different reasons but they're generally along the same lines.

Testimony from late Tuesday.

Colonel North... I would like to go through the slides (a slide show compiled by North on the Soviet threat in Central America and Nicaragua which he was unable to project at the hearing) and indicate what I would have said had the slides been up on the screen.

The first slide simply demonstrates the geography and why this part of the world seems to be of so much interest to the Soviets. The first slide shows the effect of Soviet penetration in this hemisphere in the form of a consolidated communist regime in Cuba and the threat that poses to our sea lines of communications, both to Europe and through the Panama Canal, and the threat it poses to 55 per cent of our oil supplies coming up from Latin America... A follow-on slide depicts the fact that the

Soviets are outspending us in our own hemisphere on a ratio of about five to one — and that's 1984 figures. They have since gotten worse... A photograph showing the Soviet warships deployed in the Caribbean, what used to be referred to as an American lake. Sixteen miles off the coast of Louisiana, the Kiev battle group deployed for a refuelling and replenishment exercise.

A photograph of the Soviet submarines provided to Cuba. And the text that would have gone with it will describe the fact that Adolf Hitler was able to shut down 44 per cent of the shipping from the United States during the opening days of World War II from submarines based 4,000 miles away, and these submarines are based less than 200 miles away in Cuba... A photograph of the Soviet signals intelligence sites at Lourdes, Cuba, by which the Soviets intercept our communications, particularly our telephone and satellite communications on which we rely for almost all of our military and diplomatic correspondence via telephone and telex...

Representative Louis Stokes (Democrat, Ohio)... On March 6, 1985 an arms depot in Managua, Nicaragua, was destroyed by an explosion. What was your role in arranging for the explosion?

I personally had no role in it whatsoever. It is my understanding that foreign operatives were engaged in that activity and assisted there. We talked of that in the executive session the other night, sir.

I'm not going to get into classified materials. This is different. Was David Walker hired to conduct that operation?

David Walker was not hired to conduct any specific operation, certainly not by me. Mr Walker was engaged to provide operational support for certain activities in the region, as I understand it.

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The task of leadership is to build public support for policy. If... not, secret policies cannot succeed over the long term... I cannot agree that the end has justified these means... the means employed were a profound threat to the democratic process.

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You show very little

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appreciation of the role (of Congress) in foreign policy. I appreciate that honesty can be hard in the conduct of government. But policy was driven by a series of lies — lies to the Iranians, lies to the CIA, lies to the Attorney-General, lies to our friends and allies, lies to the Congress, and lies to the American people... I do not see how your attitude can be reconciled with the Constitution of the United States.

The task of leadership is to build public support for policy. If... not, secret policies cannot succeed over the long term... I cannot agree that the end has justified these means... the means employed were a profound threat to the democratic process.

A democratic government is not a solution, but a way of seeking solutions, a form of government which specifies means and methods of achieving objectives. Means and methods are what this country is all about.

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Black MPs to choose replacements for ousted white members

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe's white minority are finally to lose their protected voice in Parliament under a new Bill that will abolish exclusive white representation.

The 20 MPs and 10 Senators elected by white voters will lose their seats and be replaced with members chosen by the 80 remaining MPs, most of whom belong to the ruling Zanu (PF) Party of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

Despite vigorous opposition from party radicals, Mr Mugabe has patiently sat out the statutory seven years since the establishment of the Lancaster House constitution in 1980, and now requires only 70 votes to act against the "racist" provisions of the constitution, the previous 100-vote requirement having ended on April 18.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No 6) Bill replaces the white-elected MPs in the 100-member House of Assembly and the 10 white-elected Senators in the upper house through a system that considerably enhances Mr Mugabe's grip over the legislature.

It also raises the disturbing question of the rights of Zimbabwe's minority groups of whites, Coloureds (mixed race), and Asians who, at least until the next election due in 1990, will have no directly elected voice in Parliament.

Zanu (PF) holds 66 seats (and has one white MP) in the Assembly as against 14 seats for Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party, 14 for the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (the descendant of the former ruling Rhodesian Front of Mr Ian Smith, who resigned the party's presidency on May 13), five seats for white Independents and the sole representative of the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole.

With the likely support of Zapu, and some of the Independent whites, the passing of the Bill, which can be introduced into the Assembly 30 days after being promulgated, is purely academic.

The Bill abolishes the white seats in the Assembly and the Senate and "the persons concerned will cease to hold office". The 80 remaining MPs, the choice of the electorate on the black voters' roll, will sit in an electoral college and choose 20 MPs and 10 Senators to fill the vacancies.

The Zanu (PF) majority in the Assembly will ensure that its nominees assume the white seats. Even though some prominent whites may be included in the replacement seats, as Cabinet Ministers have indicated, all the nominees will be under an obligation to support the ruling party. Mr Mugabe will thus hold 85 seats out of 100.

Room now appears for the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe to initiate Supreme Court action to attempt to overturn the amendments.

Constitutional lawyers here point out that the proposed process involves only those representatives voted in by the black electorate. The white, Coloured and Asian electorate will have had no role in choosing the composition of the Parliament, and thus no voice.

"It is plainly unconstitutional, even if whites are included in the vacant seats," said one prominent Harare constitutional lawyer.

However, the Bill also amalgamates the white voters' roll in the common roll and the legal defect will thus last only until the next elections. It also affects only a tiny part of the electorate, about 35,000 in the 1985 general elections as against 2.9 million black voters then.

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French convicts in roof protest over conditions



Convicts on the roof of Fleury Merogis jail in Paris shouting protests against living conditions in French prisons. About 250 inmates took part in Tuesday's demonstration. Similar rooftop protests were organized in jails in Douai and Lille.

The Italian Government crisis

Goria tries to form a new coalition

From Roger Boyes
Rome

With an unusual lack of fanfare the Italian Prime Minister-designate, Signor Giovanni Goria, yesterday launched his first efforts to put together a coalition and a Cabinet list that is supposed to survive the summer.

Italians, who have grown used to life without government, are still somewhat surprised at the development; most believe that Signor Goria will founder but that he may succeed in "decanting" Italian politics, ridding it of some impurities and bitterness.

Signor Goria is unusual in

being both a youthful and an experienced Christian Democrat. If he succeeds in putting together a workable coalition he will, at 43, be the youngest Prime Minister in the post-war history of Italy. He is an accountant by training, given to understatement — a character trait not normally associated with Italian politicians — and as Treasury Minister since 1982, quite skilled in Cabinet skirmishing. There is considerable optimism that Signor Goria might succeed where so many others have failed since March, when the five-party coalition led by Signor Bettino Craxi of the Socialist Party collapsed.

It is still too early to speak of an end to the Italian Government crisis but even if Signor Goria finds a solution he will be confronted soon with problems in his own ranks. He will have to reconcile the rival tribal factions in the Christian Democratic Party. The President has had to bypass a number of obvious candidates for the prime ministership, including Signore Giulio Andreotti, and there is perceptible unease in the party. Some Christian Democrats say that the President, in trying to accommodate the Socialists, has meddled too much in the Christian Democratic Party organization and its natural

pecking order.

Signor Goria, bearded and earnest, has the manner of a talented young don forced to please his elders in order to secure academic tenure. His remedy will be to offer posts to men he has had to leapfrog, including Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the former Deputy Prime Minister, and Signor Amintore Fanfani, the last caretaker Prime Minister. But there will be a battle between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists for the post of Justice Minister and other plum jobs. The Socialists will not want to lose face by yielding too many key jobs.

'Fatigued' pilot led Soviet ship to rock

From Richard Long, Wellington

The pilot who steered the 20,000-tonne Russian liner, Mikhail Lermontov, on to rocks off New Zealand in February 1986 blamed exhaustion for his actions, according to inquiry documents released here yesterday.

"The only explanation I can offer for the action I took is that I was suffering from mental and physical exhaustion," Captain Don Jamison told the inquiry.

While other details from the inquiry were made public last year, Captain Jamison's testimony was suppressed until yesterday because of possible prosecution and preventive court action by the captain.

The liner sank within hours. A rescue operation saved 737 people, but a Russian seaman was presumed drowned.

Captain Jamison said he drank vodka and beer at an onboard ceremony before the ship departed.

He surrendered his pilot's licence after the disaster, but remains harbourmaster for Marlborough.

Mr Richard Prebble, the Transport Minister, said last year that it was regrettable that the police had not prosecuted Captain Jamison. Police could not press manslaughter charges as the body of the missing crewman was never found.

● Navy plans: New Zealand announced plans yesterday to modernize its Navy with four new warships and said that Australia planned to buy eight more ships of the same design (Reuter reports).

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, did not say what the programme would cost.

The plan is to replace New Zealand's four British-built frigates — considered over-armed and too short-range for patrolling the South Pacific — with so-called surface combatant vessels.

Ancient Greek stages a revival

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Plato's Academy is now the name of a seedy district of Athens which displays few relics of its past eminence. Nevertheless, the ancient tradition of learning endures. Here, after school, children gather in classrooms or at the local church, almost clandestinely, to learn ancient Greek.

Dedicated teachers introduce them to the classics, dropped from the junior high school curriculum just over 10 years ago when the education system switched to demotic Greek, the spoken language.

"This is our fourth year," Mr Costas Ganotis, aged 58, a former headmaster, said. "The demand is enormous. We have 120 volunteers, boys and girls, from four high schools in the area. There is no room for more now."

Instead of tormenting the children with grammar and syntax in the traditional manner of pre-reform days, Mr Ganotis and his friends teach ancient Greek by making it relevant to their daily life.

"They are all familiar with the early Byzantine hymns they hear in church. So we use these texts in ancient Greek as a stepping stone to Aeschylus, Thucydides and, later, Homer," he said.

The yearning for a return to the linguistic roots of Greece reflects a concern that the language reform of 1976, by limiting classics in the original to the upper three classes of high schools, has alienated Greek schoolchildren from their rich heritage and impoverished their vocabulary.

It was the Education Minister, Mr Antonis Tritsis, who first sounded the alarm when he addressed a meeting of philologists some months ago.

He more recently told *The Times* that vulgarity and excesses by the mass media, especially state-controlled television, were harming the Greek language. "Modern Greek is being raped daily on our television screens, in the newspapers, in the theatre and the cinema, in our political vocabulary, even in our songs," he said.

Clearly shocked by the results of university entry exams for 450,000 Greek school-leavers, in which more than half failed in composition, Mr Tritsis has announced that ancient Greek will be experimentally re-introduced in junior high schools from the next school year. "We might even begin teaching elements of it at grammar school in the form of games," he said.

He believes that the Greek language must be taught in its historical perspective. "It is vital that children should learn not just the words but their meaning, which is derived from their ancient roots."

He added: "If we do not act soon, Greek children will be unable to read Greek authors who wrote earlier this century, or even understand a leading article from a Greek newspaper of the early 1960s."

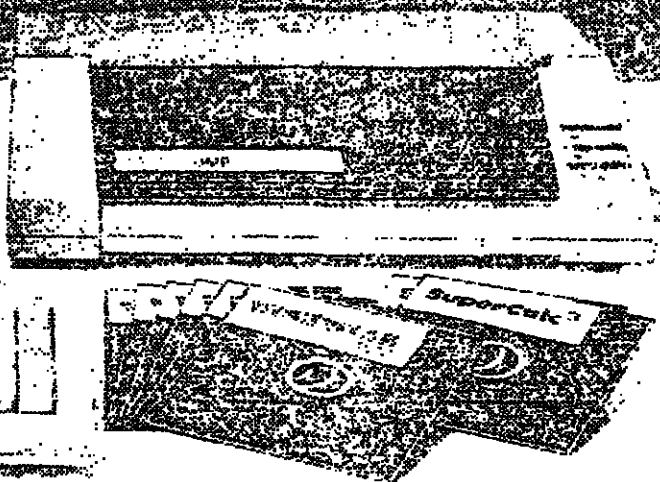
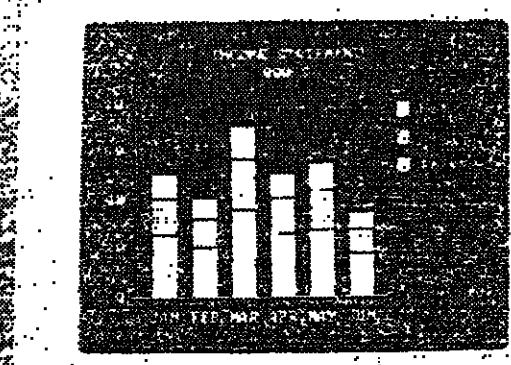
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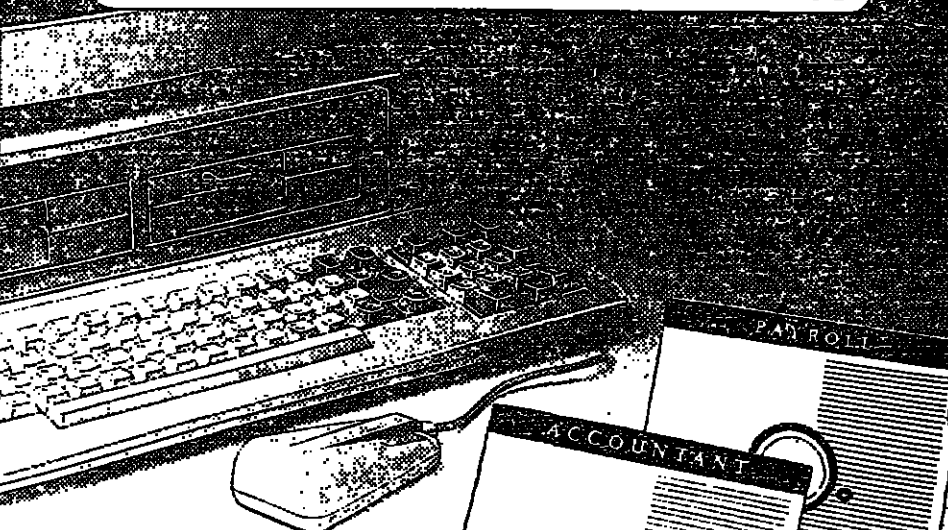
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Ancient Greek stages a revival



Mr John Demjanjuk talking to Mr Mark O'Connor, the lawyer his family wants to dismiss.

Demjanjuk thinks again over dismissing lawyer

From Ian Murray
Jerusalem

A confused Mr John Demjanjuk, prompted by the court trying him for war crimes that carry the death penalty, yesterday had second thoughts about dismissing Mr Mark O'Connor, the lawyer who has defended him for five years.

The man accused of being "Ivan the Terrible", the mass executioner of Treblinka death camp, was clearly muddled by the conflicting advice he was receiving during an extraordinary session of the court, and eventually pleaded for more time to decide.

The court granted him until Monday. His family will urge him to stick to his conclusion of June 30 to dismiss Mr O'Connor and to try to bring in Mr John Broadley, from Washington DC. Mr Ed Nishnic, the defendant's son-in-law, said confidently afterwards: "He will make his decision firm on Monday to dismiss O'Connor."

In a letter to the court Mr Nishnic indicated that Mr Demjanjuk had gone into the session

clear that he wanted no more to do with Mr O'Connor. By the end of proceedings, during which the defendant accused the court of "intimidating" him and later blamed his "fourth grade education" for his failure to understand, he appeared to consider that, since his life might depend on his decision, he had better consider it more.

For much of the hearing he stood peering through thick spectacles at Judge Dov Levin as he tried to understand through the interpretation from Hebrew to Ukrainian in his earphones how difficult it was to get rid of his lawyer, even though he had accused him of failing to deal satisfactorily with the defence, his family and funds. Judge Levin explained that under Israeli law he had to keep the same defence counsel to the very end, unless the court gave permission for a change deemed in the defendant's interests.

In the letter to the court about the dismissal, the judge said, there were two legal mistakes: in asking for a further postponement to allow a

new legal team time to prepare; and in naming Mr Broadley as his counsel when no application had even been made for him to practise before the Israeli bar. The case would go ahead as planned on July 27 because the court could not accept the argument that the defence had not had time to prepare its case.

Mr Demjanjuk had to understand that, if he dismissed Mr O'Connor, he would only have Mr Broadley available to offer advice. He would have to rely on his two other lawyers, the American Mr John Gill, and the Israeli, Mr Yoram Shefiel.

Mr O'Connor and Mr Shefiel sat with Mr Gill's empty chair between them throughout this explanation. Mr O'Connor was strangely silent and lost in his earphones. His opinion on Mr Shefiel had been spelt out to the court in a letter handed to the bench at the start of the day's proceedings, accusing him of "total unwillingness to work towards an in-depth understanding of this complex case file, his

reckless handling of defence documents and his 'renegade' advocacy in and out of court."

Mr Shefiel, who described Mr O'Connor as "my enemy" in a weekend radio interview, sat nervously sipping water. Mr Gill was in the US. This lack of teamwork is the main reason given by the family for wanting to dismiss Mr O'Connor, but Judge Levin would hear nothing of it.

"We will not serve as a stage for recrimination for defence counsel," he said firmly. Turning to Mr Demjanjuk, he said: "If you want to give words of counsel to your counsel you should tell them that you are not very happy about this public, mutual recrimination."

After a 50-minute adjournment, Mr Demjanjuk reappeared to say: "My family has decided to dismiss Mr O'Connor."

Doggledy, Mr Demjanjuk said he would stand by the family decision. Asked if he wanted to appoint Mr Shefiel, he said he wanted Mr Broadley. Calmly, he was again told

that Mr Broadley was not accredited.

Although Mr Demjanjuk eventually named Mr Gill and Mr Shefiel as his counsel, he could not seem to understand there would be no postponement allowed in the case. "It seems to me you are trying to intimidate me," No, said the judge, he was not being intimidated but assisted to understand.

During another hour's adjournment, Mr O'Connor, Mr Shefiel and Mr Nishnic queued to argue with Mr Demjanjuk in his cell. Confused, he went back to ask for a further delay "to consult with my family over the telephone". The court agreed.

Afterwards Mr Nishnic, the family fundraiser, was outraged. He said that "the till is empty". About \$200,000 (£125,000) had been exhausted so far. "It is a disgrace that, in this case where the defendant has always said he is innocent, the state of Israel provides nothing. Yet for Adolf Eichmann, who master-minded mass murder, the state paid for the defence."

Hill tribes are given autonomy by Manila

Manila (Reuters) — President Aquino signed a decree yesterday setting up a limited form of self-government for one million mountain tribesmen that could become a forerunner to autonomy for the Philippines' Muslim south.

The decree establishes an experimental administrative body and a legislature for the Cordillera mountain region 200 miles south of Manila, inhabited by more than 100 small tribes that have suffered from centuries of neglect by Manila Governments.

The five-province region is rich in timber, gold, copper and other minerals, up to now exploited largely by foreign businessmen. It is also a hotbed for an 18-year insurgency led by the Communist New People's Army.

Group banned

Paris (AFP) — The French Government has banned the Iparratarrak Basque separatist group, which has carried out about 60 bomb attacks in France in the past 14 years.

Border shots

San Jose (AP) — Costa Rica has blamed the "aggression" of the Sandinista Government for a recent incident in which Nicaraguan and Costa Rican soldiers exchanged fire briefly in a remote jungle border area.

Tribal fight

Dhaka — Ethnic "Chakma" tribal guerrillas campaigning for a homeland in the Chittagong Hill Tracts province of Bangladesh have killed three rival tribesmen after they refused to join an underground rebel army.

Train drama

Brussels (Reuters) — A man holding a woman hostage on an international train in southern Belgium was overpowered by police after his hostage was released unhurt.

Fat under fire

Delhi (AFP) — India has told obese policemen to shed excess pounds and tone up their muscles in order for them to achieve better efficiency on the job.

City of tears

The Hague (Reuters) — There was hardly a dry eye in The Hague after a lorry shed its load of 78,000 onions on a city centre viaduct, and special vacuum vehicles had to clear them up.

PLO willing to attend Middle East conference as part of an Arab team

From Susan MacDonald, Tunis

Mr Ahmed Abdel-Rahman, chief spokesman for the new unified Palestine Liberation Organization, said in an interview with *The Times* in Tunis yesterday that the PLO would be willing to attend an international peace conference on the Middle East either as a separate PLO delegation or by forming part of a unified Arab delegation.

"It is up to the Arab states now to put their house in order," he said. "If they are ready to accept the idea of one overall Arab delegation to such a conference, then we would be ready to participate in that delegation and not insist on a separate PLO presence."

He insisted that the PLO had already put their house in order and had achieved, as he termed it, lasting unity without becoming more radical. "The whole of the PLO now accepts that the solution to the Middle East problem must be a political one. Even Israel, with all their sophisticated weapons, knows that this is so."

"It is not clear," he continued, "what Mr Shimon Peres wants. When he was Prime Minister he wasted time; now he wants to be a good politician, but maybe it is too late to make the big decision." Relations with Syria, he

said, are improving daily. "Now there is no hot war and no cold war. There is a ceasefire in the camps and we hope for Syrian help in lifting the siege. There is no anti-PLO propaganda in the Syrian press now and I met the Syrian Information Minister in Harare at the recent non-aligned information ministers' meeting and Syrian-PLO talks were also held at a similar meeting in Brioni."

The wish for a unified Arab approach to peace talks has meant that one of the deputies of Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, met Mr Zaid al-Rifai, the Prime Minister of Jordan, last weekend in what was the first PLO-Jordanian meeting for a year, and another aide was despatched a week ago to Cairo for talks with the Dr Esmat Abdel Meguid, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, which Mr Abdel-Rahman termed as "very constructive".

On the question of when such a peace conference might be held, Mr Abdel-Rahman said that he doubted that the United States Administration was in a position to further peace moves. "In the last year the Administration has lost its sense of direction in foreign policy and has lost credibility even with Arab states which believed in it before."

British Palestinian policy he described as one of indifference, although he was pleased at the honours given to Dr Pauline Cutting for her work under siege in the Bourj al-Barajneh refugee camp in Beirut.

Tunis houses the political headquarters of the PLO — the military wing and fighters having been forced out by President Bourguiba after the Israeli bombing of their headquarters outside Tunis in 1985.

"We had an agreement with the Tunisian President that there would be no fighters when Tunisia offered us a home in 1982. They were here temporarily until they could go elsewhere," said Mr Abdel-Rahman.

PLO fighting forces are now distributed between Sudan, Algeria, the Yemen and Iraq and the military headquarters move between Yemen and Iraq.

The political hierarchy maintains a low profile, distributed between various offices and villas in and around Tunis. "Once you could see Palestinians on the streets," said Mr Abdel-Rahman wistfully, "but now no more."



Dr Swee Ang, left, and Miss Susan Wighton, a British nurse, who are returning to Lebanon as part of an eight-strong medical team which is aiming to help Palestinian refugees in the Bourj al-Barajneh and Chatilla camps.

Medical women go back to Lebanon

By Nicholas Beeston

Dr Swee Ang and Miss Susan Wighton, two members of an eight-strong team of doctors and nurses, left London for Lebanon last night to minister to Palestinians in two refugee camps outside Muslim west Beirut.

Miss Wighton, a nurse from Scotland, was awarded an MBE earlier this year for her work with the British surgeon, Dr Pauline Cutting, in the besieged Bourj al-Barajneh camp. Two other British doctors, who asked that their identities not be revealed, are also in the team, which is led by Dr Swee, a surgeon from Singapore. Four Malaysian medical workers make

up the rest of the group, which will work in Bourj al-Barajneh and Chatilla.

Dr Swee, who has worked in Lebanon four times since the Israeli invasion in 1982, said: "We hope this will be a short visit, but the situation is unpredictable and we could end up being stuck in the camps for months."

She said the group had received guarantees of safety from the head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, but added that the team had no illusions about the dangers involved.

The lives of Dr Swee and Dr Cutting, who work for the London-based Medical Aid for Palestinians, were threatened by

Shia Muslim Amal militiamen.

● BEIRUT: Two car bombs went off in crowded streets in the Lebanese towns of Tripoli and Baalbek yesterday, killing seven people and wounding at least 57 others, including a Syrian officer and two soldiers (A Correspondent writes).

● SIDON: Palestinian guerrillas and Muslim Amal militiamen clashed overnight in south Lebanon in the first serious fighting between them for three months, police said (Reuters reports).

A Palestinian guerrilla and an Amal militiaman were wounded in incidents involving bazookas and machine-guns in the hills east of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut.

The limits of glasnost

Gorbachov says socialism inviolable

From Mary Dejevsky, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, has made it clear to senior Soviet journalists and writers that *glasnost*, the policy of openness, has its limits, but he stressed at the same time that any criticism that overstepped the mark would itself be dealt with in a spirit of democratization and openness.

Mr Gorbachov was speaking in Moscow at the end of last week at his second meeting with writers and journalists in less than a year, but the substance of his speech became known only yesterday, when all the main Soviet newspapers printed its full text on their front pages.

In an apparent response to critics of his programme, Mr Gorbachov was careful to balance forthright attacks on

those who, he said, were deliberately obstructing progress towards openness, with his concern to uphold the tenets of Soviet socialism.

He warned that if people started to advocate values that went outside the interests of the people and outside socialism, they would be opposed publicly by the Communist Party's Central Committee.

The Soviet leader, giving examples of what might be considered as overstepping the mark, said some people had recently spoken of the desirability of abandoning the principle of central planning in the economy. This, he said, the Soviet Union would never do. The economic reform programme was intended to make socialism stronger, not weaker.

Mr Gorbachov devoted a large part of his speech to press coverage of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, which falls this year. In one of the franker admissions about the Stalin era to have been made publicly by a Soviet leader, he said that the Soviet people would never and should never forgive or justify the repressions of 1937 and 1938 (the usual euphemism for the mass arrests and show trials of those years). There had, he said, been grave and huge losses among Communist Party officials, intellectuals and military officers.

But, he went on, to err was human. The mistakes of those times were the responsibility of the leaders then, and mistakes, even mistakes of this magnitude, should not be

allowed to colour the assessment or diminish the achievements made since 1917.

Mr Gorbachov's equivocal treatment of the past was probably intended to placate those in the leadership who fear that *glasnost* will get out of hand. In recent weeks, academics and journalists have begun to speak more openly about the numbers killed or sent to labour camps under Stalin.

Many Soviet officials and intellectuals, however, made their careers in the 1930s and 1940s and profited directly from the purges. Only two weeks ago, Mr Yegor Ligachev, the man regarded hitherto as the Kremlin number two, introduced the term "constructive *glasnost*" to define what was permissible.

Protest over blasts quelled in Karachi

From Zahid Hussain, Karachi

Police fired tear gas at relatives of the 73 people killed and more than 200 injured by bomb blasts in Karachi. The relatives were protesting against the Government's failure to provide security against growing terrorism.

The gas was fired on Tuesday evening when the Sind Chief Minister, Mr Syed Ghous Ali Shah, and senior police officers, faced an angry crowd as they visited the injured in hospital.

Life in Karachi came to a virtual halt yesterday, stunned by the two bomb blasts in a central market area on Tuesday.

All the business and commercial centres were closed, and traffic on the roads was thin. There was general feeling of fear and most people stayed at home.

The Government of Sind announced a three-day mourning in the province.

The entire Saddar area in the centre of the city, which was rocked by the bomb blasts, was cordoned off by the police as rescue work continued. The whole area, which usually bustles with activity, had a gloomy look.

Broken glass and the debris

of burned shops and broken window panes littered the streets around the Bazaar, which is one of the city's most congested shopping areas.

Yesterday city residents staged protests against the bombings. The resentment, particularly against the Government and Afghan refugees, was high. In Liaquatabad and Lyari districts demonstrators chanted slogans against the Government and tried to block the roads.

● Zia visit: President Zia yesterday visited victims of the Karachi bombings while protests mounted against the slaughter (Reuters reports). Official sources said he flew to Karachi and after talks with local leaders, went to Jinnah hospital to talk to some of the injured.

● DELHI: A bomb exploded in Meerut city yesterday, killing at least four people and injuring six in the crowded market place (AP reports).

Meerut, a city of one million, has been wracked by Hindu-Muslim violence since May. Police interrogated three Muslims in connection with the explosion.



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A passionate defender of his profession, Jeffrey Archer's counsel is no stranger to eye-catching and controversial cases

The high-level advocate

At 6ft 6in in his socks, and another inch or two on top for the wig, Robert Alexander, QC, has never had much of a problem commanding the centre stage in court. Add Lord Denning's unsolicited testimonial that Alexander is "the best advocate of his generation", throw in a comet's trail of dramatic and heavily publicized cases, and it is not hard to understand why he can now pretty much pick and choose from the ever-present queue of clients anxious to secure his services.

Observing Alexander as he conducts Jeffrey Archer's libel action against *The Star* newspaper, one is struck by the contrast with his opposite number, Michael Hill QC. Counsel for the defence is what boxers call a counter-puncher, never more dangerous than coming off the ropes in a flurry of pointed and frequently painful questions. Alexander goes about his work in a silkier fashion, courtesy personified as he snips and slices away at a case, occasionally wheeling towards the bench (which he is one of the few silks able to approach at almost eye level) with a swirl of black robes. All so low key, but then Alexander epitomizes the "conversational" style of advocacy which today's high-fliers prefer to the more oratorical school of Rumpole.

It goes without saying that Alexander's fees reflect his consistently effective technique. The word around the High Court is that his clerk would have asked at least £15,000 for the initial Archer brief, with daily refreshers of around £1,000 a day. And although Alexander once chal-

THE TIMES PROFILE

ROBERT ALEXANDER, QC

lenged *The Guardian's* £1 million estimate of his annual income, promising to reveal the true figure if the newspaper agreed to hand over the difference (the editor fumed it, leaving open the intriguing possibility that it might even have been higher), he has not since objected to guesses in the region of £300,000 per annum.

That wealth now sustains him and his third wife, Marie, a striking blonde who gave up modelling for the Bar, in high though unfussy comfort: houses in Islington and Aylesbury, a villa in Spain, a Mercedes in the drive. Even so, his wife pursues her own career largely in the less glamorous world of legal-aid cases.

In a profession notorious for back-biting — some say as bad as the stage, with which it has much in common — one might expect a rich harvest of tit-for-tat about "Bob" Alexander. There is, naturally, envy: the average young barrister is still hard-pushed to top £20,000 a year. But until quite recently, the informed assessment was generally most favourable. This, after all, is the man who, as chairman of the Bar from 1983 to 1986, fought the barristers' corner resolutely in the age-old rivalry with solicitors, and carried the battle for increased fees into the office of the crusty Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone (and thence, when

unsatisfied, into the courts). As *The Times* observed, Alexander had "taken up the cause... with a fervour few would have matched". The fact that he was, by then, personally fire-proof, enabled him to stick his neck out professionally where others might have played safe.

Looking back on his career when he turned 50 last September, Alexander was certainly entitled to be pleased, though friends insist that he is a modest, even shy man once the veneer comes off. The son of a Stoke-on-Trent garage and filling-station owner who had started work at 15, he has never forgotten how hard his parents saved to send him to private school in Brighton, King's College, Cambridge, followed, where he studied law and English, ending with a respectable upper second-class degree. A contemporary remembers a rather gawky young man, keen on sport and useful at chess. Alexander says he was utterly over-awed by the thought of joining in Union debates: "I admired the speakers but always felt they were doing it in a way which was much more sophisticated than anything I could do."

Steered away from becoming a solicitor (his parents' preference) by a tutor convinced he was made for the Bar, Alexander progressed smoothly, if without unusual distinction, through the ranks of the Middle Temple, taking silk in 1973. By then, public law and commercial cases formed the backbone of his specialist civil practice. Within his circles, Alexander was respected less for intellectual brilliance than for meticulous attention to the small print of his briefs, combined with



Robert Alexander and clients: from left, Cecil Parkinson, Kerry Packer, Baron Thyssen, Jeffrey Archer and Ian Botham

a prodigious appetite for hard work. He had acquired a nickname which is said rather to please him: "the welded rail", an admiring comment on the seamless excellence of his advocacy which goes down so well with the Bench. "Bob's got this uncanny feel for what judges really want," one colleague says.

By the time he became chairman of the Bar, a series of high-profile briefs of differing flavours

had brought Alexander into the public eye. He represented BP against charges of sanction-busting in southern Africa, and Ken Livingstone's GLC in its pursuit of cheap fares on public transport. He acted for Mrs Thatcher's Government in its successful bid to outlaw trade unions at the GCHQ intelligence centre in Cheltenham (his performance when the case went before the House of Lords is remembered by

one expert observer as "literally flawless"), and against the local authorities in the rate-capping dispute.

Along the way, notable individual clients included Kerry Packer, Cecil Parkinson, Baron Thyssen and Ian Botham (an unsuccessful appeal against the Cricket Council's two-month ban for "bringing the game into disrepute").

When Alexander was head-hunted to run the City Takeover Panel last April, informed reaction was generally enthusiastic. "The right man to hold the ring," *The Times* pronounced. Who better than a battle-hardened silk to knock heads together in the growing anarchy ushered in by the Big Bang? What was not widely known at the time, however, was that Alexander had previously accepted the brief to defend Geoffrey Collier, the first City man to be charged with the new criminal offence of insider-dealing.

As we now know, the exceedingly well-paid Collier had been caught red-handed in a squalid racket to cash in on privileged information about a takeover bid. Many eyebrows were raised at the spectacle of the panel's new boss pleading this case in court, and even more after Alexander's customary excellence helped his client towards what was generally considered a remarkably light sentence.

BIOGRAPHY

1936: Born Stoke-on-Trent. Educated Brighton College; King's College, Cambridge. Recreation: tennis, sailing, theatre going, travel. Two sons, one daughter.
1961: Called to Bar, Middle Temple.
1973: Queen's Counsel.
1985-86: Chairman of the Bar.
1985: Judge of Court of Appeal of Jersey and Guernsey.
1987: Appointed chairman of City Takeover Panel, April. Represented convicted insider dealer Geoffrey Collier, July. Counsel for Jeffrey Archer in libel action v. *The Star*, July.

"To this day I can't understand why Bob stuck with that case," says one legal observer. "It was only a mitigation brief, after all, and he must have realized, or he damned well should have, how bad it would look when he produced dozens of character references and had Collier's weeping wife pleading for leniency in the witness box." As *The Financial Times* noted cuttingly: "One seldom hears the argument made in court that petty thieves have suffered enough and have no career prospects before they are committed to prison for offences involving smaller sums than Mr Collier's."

Such comments clearly hit Alexander where it hurts, which some say is an exaggerated sensitivity about his own image. In a letter to *The Times* he averred that it might have been "unprofessional conduct" to drop Collier in his hour of need.

Alexander's decision to take part in the current case has also perplexed some legal insiders. The most likely explanation is that his conviction that "fairness" lies at the heart of the English system of law made it impossible for him to turn the case away.

And if the verdict should happen to go *The Star's* way? Like every busy barrister, Alexander affects not to carry a league table of past cases in his mind. He will demonstrably have done his level best for the client.

Philip Jacobson

Gentlemen are par for the course

The Open Championship, which begins today, will be a cleanly-fought contest. How has the game remained so free of cheats?

The case against sport becomes easier to make by the week, not least because the prosecution is increasingly conducted by the players. The Pakistani wicket-keeper Saleem Yousuf takes the ball first bounce and claims a catch; the England footballer Peter Beardsley demands, and gets, a "loyalty bonus" for leaving Newcastle United; even Ivan Lendl, once mercifully-monsyllabic, bawls out a Wimbledon umpire.

They should all be sentenced to play golf for a year — if golf would have them. At Muirfield this morning, the game begins its annual home showcase tournament, the

Open Championship, watched over by orderly crowds and played by men who give every appearance of having kept themselves in perspective.

Take cheating. Moving the ball a few millimetres in golf is a heinous crime. So how is it that football players, who steal five yards at a throw-in 20 times a match on a Saturday, can kick the ball long enough to play a single hole on a Sunday?

The paradox is well understood by John Syer, a sports psychologist and former international volleyball player, who believes that the nature of the contest is partly responsible for the golfer's good

image. "It's them against themselves and against the course, rather than each other. Golfers test themselves on the course, they find out how they are progressing, not just as players but as people."

"In football" — Syer was a consultant to Tottenham Hotspur for five years — "there is more pressure to conform to certain ethics, some of them a little ambiguous, that are accepted in that particular team. If you don't conform, you are made to feel you have let the side down."

In golf, the mere accusation of cheating reduces grown men to tears. Last year Antonio Garrido, accused of incorrectly marking the ball on the greens, left the course weeping. "I shall never play golf again," the Spaniard said, this error was subsequently ruled "not deliberate", and he has returned to competition. Last week a schoolboy international, Brendan Moir, was banned for five years, having signed his card for a six at one hole when he had taken seven.

Nor are the Greg Normans and the Severiano Ballesteros distinguished merely by their honesty. They never feel the need to resort to



Open friendships: Greg Norman embraces David Graham

artificial aids. "Golf star in drugs orgy" is not a headline the tabloid front pages dust off very often, any more than the back page is likely to announce: "Golf star blames crowd/ weather/ organizer." Golf's winners may sometimes appear arrogant, but its losers are invariably generous.

The golfer, without the inter-dependence implicit in team sports, finds his own way forward. Philosophically, he is up there with Aristotle. He knows before he plays the shot that 10 things could keep the ball out of the hole: he has control of about five, and the rest are in the lap of the gods.

That produces a degree of humility, and generosity of spirit. Syer notices how golfers help each other: when Ballesteros had serious trouble with his putting a couple of years back, it was a fellow player on the circuit, Jaime Gonzalez of Brazil, who noticed what was wrong and helped to put it right.

As Michael Bonallack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, says: "There's no point in playing golf unless you accept that it's a game of

There's no point in playing golf unless you accept that it's a game of honour

honour and there can be no place for cheats. You may be cheating the rest of the field but you know that you're also cheating yourself."

Peter Alliss, who leads the BBC's Muirfield commentators, agrees: "It's an old-fashioned, fuddy-duddy game and it sticks to old-fashioned standards. We'd never tolerate a McEnroe."

In a benchmark speech on sport's image two years ago, Ron Pickering said that whereas most sport was bedevilled by sins, golf at least maintained an "acceptable standard of ethics". He reckoned this was because of its status as a "stationary ball" game, which meant that cheating was instantly noticed.

Syer disagrees. "I don't think golfers would cheat even if it was easier to do so," he says. So the real penalty for golfers lies in their singularity, acquired in long, lonely hours face to face with their real selves.

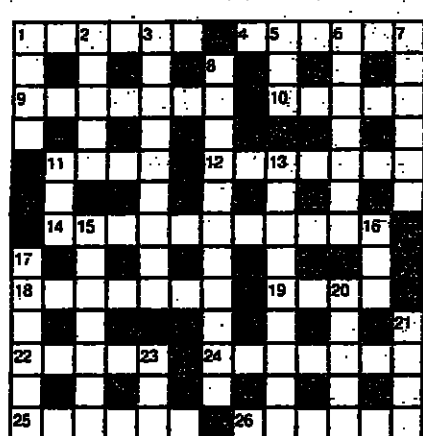
Perhaps Stephen Leacock touched the heart of the matter when he explained, albeit sardonically, why it was considered acceptable to play golf on a Sunday: it "not being a game within the view of the law, but being a form of moral effort."

Peter Barnard

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1310

- 1 Ring road (6)
4 Plaster of Paris (6)
9 Pride (7)
10 ~otish child (5)
11 N Russian peninsula (4)
12 Pasty (7)
14 Three-card trick (4,3,4)
18 Revive (7)
19 Male bird (4)
22 Docking platform (5)
24 Lion-like (7)
25 German songs (6)
26 Serviceable (6)

- DOWN
1 Brass, tortoiseshell inlay (4)
2 Hades (5)
3 Run off quickly (9)
5 Aggressive youth (3)
6 Drank from bottle (7)
7 Pecuniary sum (6)
8 Marking tale (6,5)
11 Marijuana (3)



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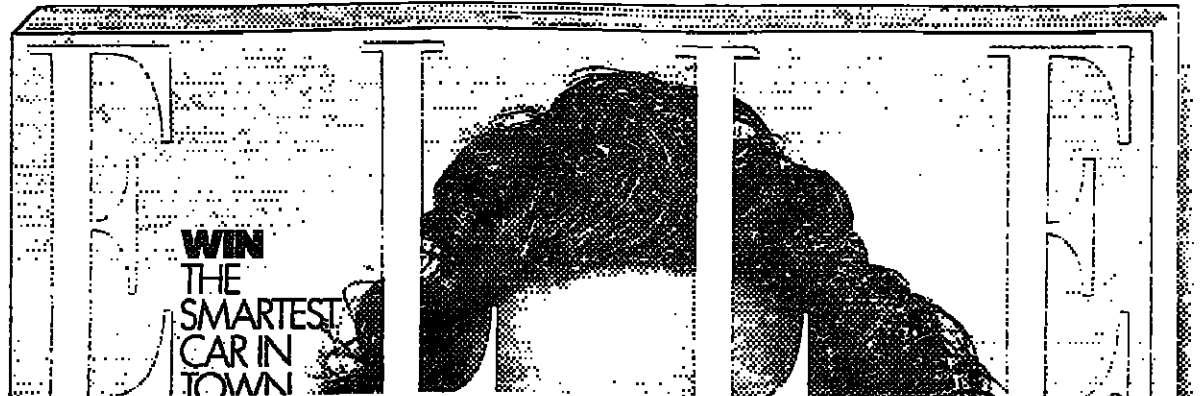
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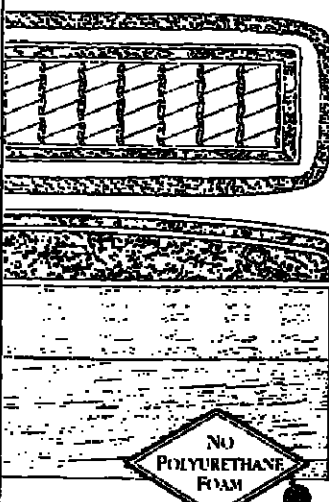


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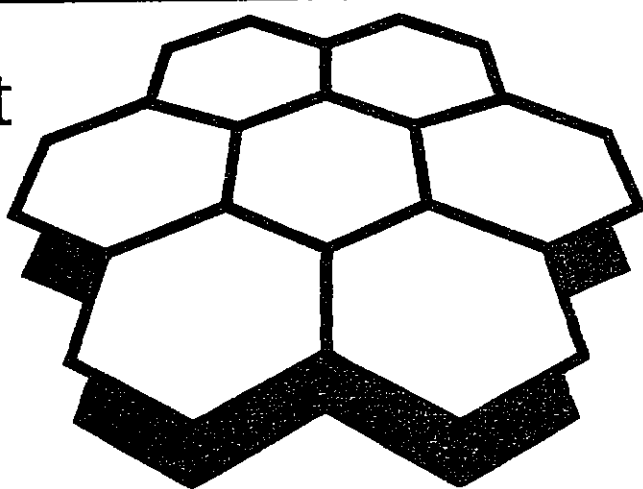
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THE TIMES
DIARY

The ranks
move right

The advance of the soft left in Labour's shadow cabinet elections has eclipsed a swing to the right within the Tory parliamentary party. We have been shaken by the election to the 12-strong executive of the backbench 1922 Committee of right-wingers Elizabeth Peacock, George Gardiner and Rhodes Boyson. Boyson's election is raising eyebrows since it is unusual for a former minister to be so quickly elected before, as it were, the leader's influence has been exercised. Gardiner's coup is significant since he chairs the highly secretive 92 Committee which campaigns to steer the party to the right. Backbenchers put the blame for the advance of the right on disorganization in the moderate Lollards Committee following the general election defeat of its leader, Fred Silvester. The three right-wing MPs replace Silvester and fellow wet Sir William van Straubenzee and the generally non-aligned Sir Anthony Kershaw.

Elementary...

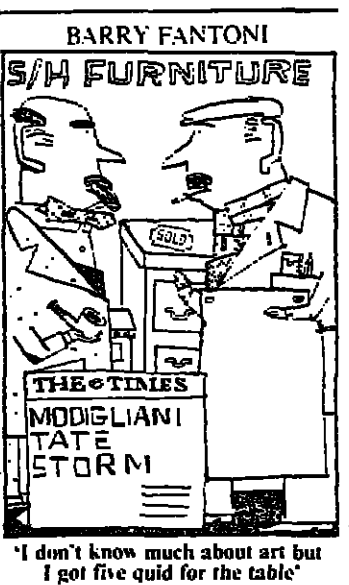
Police magazine relates that Lancashire CID were recently called to a case of criminal damage at a disused chapel near Preston. Scrawled on the wall was the legend: "This is my father's house. It is now being sold by a den of thieves." Without a moment's hesitation, the police inspector knew he had the case solved. "All you have to do is find out who used to live here. It's obviously the work of his son."

Stormed out

Even a council as notoriously lefty as Islington has to draw the line somewhere. It decided it had to act over a Spanish company's souped-up production of *The Tempest* at Sadlers Wells which requires the audience to rush around the theatre and finally end up on the pavement outside, to be soaked in a simulated storm. While denying any suggestion of censorship, it closed the show under pollution and safety by-laws - members of the audience, disoriented by the deluge, had been found wandering in the road. There could be a happy ending, though: the council hopes the play will be restaged when changes have been made.

Unsympathetic

Oh dear. The protestations of the SDP's "Yes to Unity" campaigners that they are sending propaganda letters only to sympathizers sounds hollow, since John Cartwright and his wife, Iris, have just received one at their south London home. Cartwright, as almost everyone connected with the merger debate knows, is David Owen's right-hand man.



At the double

Fed up with the wailing of sirens, the roar of police motor cycles and the traffic jams, France's Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, has banned motorcades in the capital for VIPs below the status of heads of government or state. He said his decision was made at the request of the Mayor of Paris. And the Mayor's name? Jacques Chirac.

R U-turn

Is nothing sacred? Shopkeepers in Whitstable, the Kent resort famed for its oysters, are sporting leaflets advertising a celebratory week from July 25 to August 2 to publicize the mollusc business. Activities include a fun run, how to clean a vintage fire engine's mud-runners, fireworks at sea, a harbour ceilidh, throwing objects at people in the stocks - and eating oysters, which will be on sale all week. The organizers have apparently forgotten the old rule: there is no R in the month of July or August. The truth, I am told, is that Whitstable's oysters, almost wiped out by severe frosts 10 years ago, are now cultivated, and so exempt from breeding strictures.

Plodding

If the Department of Transport had commissioned new illustrations for its revised edition of the Highway Code it would doubtless be accused of extravagance. As it is, Ted Clements, chief examiner for the Institute of Advance Motorists, has complained in the organization's magazine that the pictures, now a decade old, of Austin 1100s and Triumph saloons make the book look like End Blighton. The department promises pictures of Suzuki jeeps and GTIs when finances permit.

Today is the sixth anniversary of the Warrington by-election. While that event is inevitably more memorable to me than to anybody else, it marked a vital stage in the establishment of the SDP, and is worth recalling today when we are locked in the arguments on merger with the Liberals. The SDP was three months old and had built up its membership rapidly, from those of all parties and of none, who were seeking a new atmosphere of rationalism, tolerance and friendliness in politics. But we were totally untested on the ground. We had no idea at the beginning whether we were going to get 2,000 votes or 8,000 (about our hopeful expectation) or the 12,500 which we eventually secured. Dedicated work was done by those now on a different side from me in the merger argument. I remember particularly Jack Diamond and Robert MacLennan. And it was at Warrington that I first realized that David Owen had the sharpest political cutting edge of any of us. There was another dimension as well. It was there that Jo Grimond dropped in rather sceptically to observe and stayed to work because he saw a reality being made of his 1960s' dream of radical realignment. And it was there that busloads of Liverpool Liberals came and taught us quite a lot about canvassing techniques. Without that incipient Alliance we would not have made the Warrington breakthrough.

My case for a merger
by Roy Jenkins

These experiences make me at once tolerant and committed in the present dispute: tolerant because I have too many memories of campaigns fought together to plunge into partisan bitterness; but committed because I am totally convinced that it is only in unity that the Alliance can now relaunch its across-the-board challenge to the two-party system. And that has always been my view of the purpose and inspiration of the SDP. We are not there just to maintain a redoubt or act as a pressure group. We are there to attack the rottenness of our present political system. That, on any basis of realism, can be done only by the Alliance and not by competing third and fourth parties. What sort of an Alliance? There was general agreement by June 11 that it had not been tight enough. Since then it has been torn much further apart. The arguments of the past four weeks have in my view destroyed the possibility of convincingly presenting the Alliance to the public as a principled partnership of two separate parties. It just would not work with the electorate. However, I believe that in a new unity with a familiar but neutral name, a good constitution and a clear set of principles, we could repair the damage and recover our momentum. What are the arguments most frequently deployed within the SDP against such a course? First, there is the view summed up by the approach: "If I had wanted to join the Liberal Party, I could have done so years ago. I am SDP and I want to remain SDP." No one is being asked to become a Liberal. They are being asked to become part of the new party, which will be Liberal and SDP in equal measure. Parties, however, ought not to be tabernacles. The SDP was a revolt against such excessive veneration. They are vehicles for great causes, not great causes themselves. Furthermore, it was the realignment of British politics that was originally offered. This was equally true of the Dimbleby lecture and the Limehouse Declaration. And you cannot realign as an act of isolation. Second, it is argued that the timing is too rushed and the SDP is being "bounced". This is a tangled story, and errors of judgement have been made on both sides. But broadly the "yes to unity" supporters were in favour of a short postponement until the autumn and those against a merger insisted on a July ballot. However, I think it would be foolish for anyone to cast their vote in this major decision for the future on a question of timing, and very naive to believe that the solvent of delay would have soothed the issue away. Third, it is said that the policy differences are too great for us to live as one party. I have not found this so myself, and I do not accept that I am careless of the policy issues which are raised to justify it. In so far as problems exist, however, they are not an argument for trying to continue with the Alliance roughly as before. To put it bluntly, you can avoid a repetition of the Liberal dispute over defence at their Eastbourne conference in one of two ways: either by separation, which means that what Liberals do does not matter to the SDP, or by fusion, which means the SDP can influence the outcome, but not by continuing to live with the consequences without being able to participate in the event. Fourth, there is the claim that only by voting against union do you proclaim your pride in the SDP. This seems to be a dangerous argument for a party which was founded to be an internationalist party rejecting both the chauvinism of the right and the isolation of the left. We are all proud of the SDP. But just as there is a wider patriotism than insular truculence, so there is a wider party pride than separatism. I want the SDP to achieve its full original goals of changing the face of British politics, and that I am now convinced can be done only by making a closer Alliance through organic union.

Can socialism survive? Concluding our post-election series, Michael Ignatieff argues from the non-aligned left that Labour must learn to live with the market economy

Alternative capitalism

It is a heartening confirmation of the limits of the advertising man's art that the party with the most youthful image, the best television spots and the best marketing strategy should decisively have lost the election. The very quality of Labour's campaign stripped away its last excuses for defeat. It can no longer blame its problems on presentation or on Fleet Street, since its television campaign bypassed the capitalist press altogether.

So what was it about Labour's message that voters rejected? Hardly its radicalism. Its appeal was conservative: defending Britain against the Thatcher revolution. But a conservative strategy can only hold votes: it cannot win new ones.

Defending the welfare state, for example, proved to be a threadbare strategy. A lot of poor people are sick of the welfare state, demarcated by social security, disgraced by the inadequacy of its benefits and infantilized by state dependency. Instead of campaigning as a party of social justice, prepared to take radical measures to combine the tax and benefit system into a guaranteed income scheme targeted at the needy, Labour campaigned as a caring old nanny, a little deaf perhaps, but well meaning. Such an appeal reassured the faithful but won no new converts.

Labour's appeal was equally conservative on economic matters: saving Britain from the ravages of market capitalism. Not surprisingly, this appeal worked well in regions devastated by change and fell on deaf ears in those that have benefited from change. As a result Labour has let itself become a party of the victims and its rhetoric is the embittered lament of victimhood.

Labour has been driven back to its feifdom in the dying heartlands of the last industrial revolution because it has allowed itself to believe that a necessary and inevitable restructuring of the economy was a Thatcherite plot to bludgeon the industrial working class. Yet even workers hurt most by de-industrialization understand that change is both inevitable and desirable. People know a dying industry when they work in one, and they know that they need an industrial strategy that amounts to something more than dying with dignity.

A political party is to be judged by its willingness to tell its own supporters bad news. The Tories did not hesitate to force radical industrial change upon unwilling employers: their industrial policy was not deflected by the outcry shown equal determination in persuading its own class support that their short-term and long-term interests may be in conflict. Nor has it convinced the country that it will face down the unions



for the sake of higher productivity. Labour's vestigial sentimentality about the working class as the victim of capitalist economic change makes it difficult to take it seriously as a party that can manage an economy where such change is a fact of life.

The socialist content of Labour's message may be vestigial but anti-capitalist rhetoric continues to give it the worst of both worlds when it appeals to the electorate. Mere fulmination against council-house sales failed to gain the votes of those who worry about the plight of those who cannot afford to buy. Moralizing about spivs and hucksters in the City antagonized those who understand the decisive role of financial services in the economy without gaining the votes of those looking for realistic measures to make the City into a responsible corporate citizen.

Were competition not a term of abuse in the socialist lexicon, Labour might be able to embrace a radical competition policy as the best way to force private monopolies to respond to the public interest. The objection to Mrs Thatcher's privatization is not that she has replaced public ownership with private but that she has replaced public monopolies with private ones. If Labour wants to reinvent its economic policy its task is specific: to define the licensing con-

ditions which both increase competition and make corporations accountable to the public. In this vision of socialism the state exists to make competitors into citizens. It need not own the commanding heights of the economy but it must define the rules that regulate competition and it must direct investment where private institutions fail to do so. This would be a socialism that views the capitalist market not as an instrument of evil but as a social mechanism like any other that requires vigilance, assistance and regulation.

Rethinking a party's doctrine would be simple if it were just a matter of market research, just a matter of finding out people's preferences, adding them together and promising them what you can afford. The problem is that most people don't know what they want until you tell them. Inevitably, policy-making is an exercise in forming and leading opinion. If there are grounds for support of council-house sales before the Tories put it in their manifesto? The Conservatives are in power now because they created the preferences they are now so adept at serving.

Labour's task is not to find out where the electoral wind is blowing, but to invent policies that create electoral demand because they solve real problems. Labour

cannot do this with market research: it cannot do this simply by listening to its constituency. It must engage in a fundamental debate of principle.

Above all, it cannot solve its problems by turning policy-making over to its interest groups. The party programme - especially on defence and union rights - has been so debauched by concessions to interest groups that the party gives no impression to the public that to govern is to choose. Successful parties like the Tories manage to serve their own interest groups without appearing to be their captives. They have convinced a majority of the country that what is good for business is good for everyone. Labour has never convinced the public that what is good for Labour's people is good for everyone.

It is not a question of Labour moving right or left, becoming more or less moderate. It is a question of understanding the modern capitalist economy and convincing the British people that Labour does understand it, does know how it ticks and does know how to make it just.

However gloomy its current prospects, Labour probably has time on its side: a young yet seasoned leader, a talented and pragmatic shadow cabinet, a coalition of interest groups disciplined by defeat into setting aside their more controversial demands: all this facing a government which is bound to use up its intellectual capital and to commit the errors of arrogance or fatigue.

In a more fundamental way, time may not be running against socialist doctrine as Mrs Thatcher wishes us all to believe. While she likes to portray Conservatism as the voice of the unarticulated common sense of the British people, there has always been a competing common sense: that the good of each is best advanced by collective provision for all; that what is good for big corporations is good for the rest of us only if the state makes it so; and that the freedom of each requires equality of opportunity for all.

Far from driving socialism into oblivion Mrs Thatcher's triumph has only sharpened the antithesis between the versions of common sense that have fought for power in this country for a century. Were Labour merely a contingent rump of feminists, Trotskyists, pacifists, ecologists and unionists, its future would be doubtful, but because it is something more, because it is the rightful spokesman of this country's alternative common sense, its task is far from hopeless. It merely has to show that it can govern the country, and in order to do so it has to demonstrate that it will make understanding rather than dogma its guide.

Michael Ignatieff, an historian, is author of *The Needs of Strangers* and *The Russian Album*.

Education: hoping for a Tory revolt

Delegates representing the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales began their annual conference in Lancaster yesterday in the unmistakable atmosphere of a wake. Once the reforms proposed by Kenneth Baker, the Education Secretary, reach the statute book early next year they will lose control of the curriculum, school budgets, an unknown number of schools that opt out of local authority control and all the polytechnics.

The authorities have already been deprived of their say in the duties of the 400,000 teachers whom they nominally employ. Their role in negotiating teachers' pay has been suspended and is unlikely to be restored in any meaningful way. They will be left only with those segments of non-advanced further education that have not been taken over by the Manpower Services Commission,

peripheral matters such as the school meals service - if that has not been privatized - and routine clerical duties.

Frustration at this loss of power and influence is not confined to Labour and Alliance councillors. Many Conservatives with years of service to local education are dismayed and angry too. It is a mood that Neil Fletcher, the new leader of the Labour-controlled Inner London Education Authority, is determined to exploit. He hopes to win Tory backing for a united education lobby, including parents and teachers, to oppose the government's centralist plans.

Today he will propose a motion asking the government to enter into "wide public consultation" before introducing fundamental changes to the education system. The motion claims that government plans will damage educational opportunities for the

majority of children and undermine the existing partnership between administrators, governors and teachers.

Ministers, however, believe they have little to fear from the ritual screams of pain that will issue from the Lancaster conference. When Mr Baker addresses the delegates tomorrow he will remind them again of the many weaknesses and inequalities of the service over which they have presided for so long.

He will assure them that they still have a role in the administration of education: no longer, it is true, as potentates, but as valued spear carriers. The assurance will do little to dispel the air of gloom.

Next week, the conference safely behind him, Mr Baker will reluctantly publish the annual report of Her Majesty's Inspectors on the state of education in England and Wales. It will catalogue a shortage of books and of appropriately qualified teachers. It will tell of leaking roofs and rotting window frames, of low expectations and high truancy rates and, in particular, of the catastrophic effects on discipline and morale of the prolonged teachers' dispute.

Once again, it will be an occasion for the local authorities to blame the government for its parsimony and for the government to blame local authorities for their inefficiency. The delegates at Lancaster will draw some comfort from the knowledge that, after the Baker reforms are put into effect, the government will have only itself to blame for the nation's educational shortcomings. But this week there will be little else for their comfort.

John Clare
Education Correspondent

Turning a blind
eye to history

Mr Kenneth Baker has declared himself an enthusiast for the study of history. Children, he argues, "cannot play their full part in operating and improving the institutions of our society... unless they have a well developed sense of our national past". National history is to become part of the national curriculum.

Mr Baker's rescue of history will come just in time. The Historical Association calculates that half the school pupils in this country drop history entirely at the age of 14. Many pupils never study history as a separate subject: it is served up in disjointed fragments as part of a "humanities" course.

In the United States, the one historical subject children are sure to study is the American Revolution (I have had to teach it myself in a school in Manhattan); in France, it is unthinkable that a child should leave school without a knowledge of the French Revolution. Yet in Britain the chances of a child being taught about the Civil War or the Glorious Revolution of 1688 are so small that I doubt whether one school leaver in a thousand could give an account of what happened in 1688, let alone say why it was a turning point in our history.

The Historical Association reminds us that "without history we and our society would lose our sense of identity". On the face of it the danger of that happening will recede now that all children are again to be taught the key events in their country's history.

Just how determined Mr Baker and his cabinet colleagues are to see that these high points in our history are not forgotten will be put to the test next year, the 300th anniversary of the Glorious Revolution. You would expect this to be celebrated with as much pride and enthusiasm as the Americans recently celebrated their revolution and as the French will undoubtedly celebrate their revolution in 1989.

The government has no such intentions. As far as the tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution is concerned, it is planning to falsify history to avoid giving offence. The only recognition of the political significance of the revolution will be a ceremony in Westminster Hall at which both Houses of Parliament will present addresses to the Queen, couched, you can be sure, in inoffensive terms. All the remaining events will have as their aim the celebration of 300 years of Anglo-Dutch friendship.

The Prince of Wales, who is patron of the trust organizing the celebration, says that for him the most important aspect will be "the improvement in the number and variety of educational exchanges" between Britain and Holland. I do not know who briefs the prince, or whether he learned history at Gordonstoun, but someone should tell him that he is giving his patronage to what looks like the sort of re-writing of history practised by undemocratic regimes.

The arrival of William and Mary in 1688 had nothing to do with Anglo-Dutch friendship. The English disliked William but needed his Protestantism to replace the Catholic James II.

William disliked the English but needed their money and ships to help him check the aggressive ambitions of Louis XIV of France. For the English, 1688 marked the final triumph of Parliament over the monarchy and of Protestantism over Catholicism. For Europe, it ensured the defeat of French aggrandizement. For the world, it provided a model of parliamentary rule that would be more influential in the spread of democracy than either the American or French revolutions.

The trouble is that it is difficult to celebrate all this without giving offence, particularly to the French and to the Roman Catholics. All the more difficult in the latter case because it was the Glorious Revolution that established the Protestant ascendancy in Northern Ireland.

Rather than give offence, the government has chosen to concentrate on the irrelevant but uncontroversial theme of Anglo-Dutch friendship. One of the most important events in our political and religious history is to be celebrated with a football match at Wembley, an excursion by 500 bicycle enthusiasts to Holland and a William and Mary souvenir in the form of a "navy-blue tie with discreet red logo".

Discreet is the word for all the government's plans for the tercentenary. How different it will be in France in 1989. The French are not ashamed of their history and they will claim that, compared with 1789, the events of 1688 were of purely local interest. It will not be true, but our government seems determined to allow the French Revolution to steal the limelight.

Even as the elections to the States General that launched the French Revolution were being held, a Mr Beaufray was introducing a bill to the British House of Commons to commemorate the centenary of 1688. It was unnecessary to remind the House, he said, "of the singular importance of this event either with respect to the magnitude of the evils escaped or the nature of the blessings which had followed deliverance".

It appears to be necessary to remind the House today. If a knowledge of the relevant chapters in Macaulay were to be made a qualification for public office, we should probably have no government at all. When Mr Baker emphasizes the importance of having "a well developed sense of our national past" he should start by educating his cabinet colleagues. If they allow the tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution to be celebrated not with a bang but a whimper, if their policy is not to give any offence to the Catholics or the French, they might as well drape a sheet over the statue of Oliver Cromwell and rename Waterloo station.

The Prime Minister is fond of associating herself with the spirit of Winston Churchill, but Churchill of all people would never have treated the memory of the Glorious Revolution in this off-hand and unpatriotic manner.

The author, director of the Laura Ashley Foundation, was formerly headmaster of Westminster School.

however... Pearson Phillips

One hell of
a holiday

I had been in the chair for no more than two minutes when the question came. Of course, I had been expecting it. The same query is put to my right ear every time I have a haircut. But that didn't make it any easier to answer. "Had your holidays yet?"

The old, familiar pawn to K4 opening. But there was menace in it. How much did he know? Was it the prelude to an attack, wanting me to listen while he talked about his holiday? Or had he noticed the flaking skin beneath my thinning hair and decided it looked more like the Costa del Sol than the Cotswolds?

My mind flickered through the standard moves and variations. If it was to be my holiday that was to be under discussion I was on desperately weak ground. There was practically nothing I could complain about.

Holidays, like crusades or pilgrimages, are supposed to be endured and grumbled about afterwards. Best to deny ever taking them. To admit that we might have enjoyed them hints at some kind of moral failing. There are, I know, still people who believe that holidays are for having fun. The Samaritans have drafted in reinforcements to seaside towns to cope with them.

"They believe a holiday could resolve their problems," explains a spokesman. "But it doesn't, and when they see people around them enjoying themselves it all gets too much for them." Of course, the only reason the people around them seem to be enjoying themselves is that they, too, are also having a totally disastrous holiday and having a wonderful time grumbling about it.

My dear, late and faintly eccentric father was a master at this business. Our early family holidays were what he called "motor tours". We quartered the Continent, apparently searching for different meals, lumpy beds and tyrannical managers. For whom he had a particular aver-

sion. He collected the restaurant and hotel bills, pasted them in a big black book, added a few trenchant comments, and whiled away the winter evenings chuckling over his collection in front of the fire.

I now have the black book. There was a summer of 1937 in La Panne, Belgium, in which we lingered for an uncharacteristic five days. I remember a huge sandy beach, mountains of fresh shrimps and other food that even I could eat, games of beach cricket, sand yachts, warm sea and being allowed to stay up late to go to a fair. Against the bill for this idyll, which came to the equivalent of £5 8s 3d all in, I see my father has written: "Disaster. Never again. Madame a Gorgon."

But back to my own problem. How was I going to put up a convincing show of disgust and disillusionment based on the standard trilogy: flight, food and weather? We didn't even fly from Gatwick. The French air traffic controllers weren't on strike. And a plate of smoked salmon accompanied by a very fine half bottle of white Rioja hardly seemed promising material for the usual tirade against airline food.

The ordered car was waiting at the airport. The apartment was finished. And, far from being submerged in high-rise blocks, we could see nothing but well-manicured lawn, sea, the distant coast of Africa and a beach sparsely populated by millionaires playing with their grandchildren. The weather was hot, but with a cooling breeze. As for the food, I suppose it would be possible to make a case against too much mixed shellfish, swordfish steaks and melon with raspberries. But I am not sure I could make it sound convincing to my barber.

And then, inspiration struck. "Yes I have. Just come back, as a matter of fact, Little place in Belgium called La Panne. Disaster. Never again." Thanks, Dad.

ing a blind
to history



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CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

Admiral Poindexter has taken the blame. There is still some distance to go in this sorry story. No one can say whether President Reagan is out of trouble yet. But, provisionally, the rest of the world should be relieved at Admiral Poindexter's assurance yesterday.

But it is as well to bear in mind the way in which Admiral Poindexter has been able to exonerate Mr Reagan from the charge of lying, and the only way in which Mr Reagan has been able to exonerate himself. This has been to concede that the diverting of funds from Iranian arms sales to the Nicaraguan Contras, involving as it did huge amounts of money, negotiations of the most dangerous kind with at least two other governments, and the movement of large amounts of matériel, all happened without the President knowing what was going on.

Mr Reagan, with his fondness for martial talk, likes to say that such and such an undesirable thing would never be allowed to happen "on his watch" — meaning during his presidency. On this stretch of his watch he seems to have been unvigilant to the point, if he really were a soldier, of warranting court-martial. Mr Reagan has paid a tremendous price for such dereliction of duty. The achievements of his presidency — in economics and in raising the morale of Americans — are in danger of being submerged in the general derision. America's allies have a deep interest in the American presidency not being weakened. Such a weakening as that which has happened to Mr Reagan's must not happen again.

There are two distinct issues involved in the Iran-Contra affair. Did Mr Reagan know about the arms-for-Contras half of the adventure? Was it illegal for the US Government to fund arms to the Contras in any case? This is the old constitutional question of who is finally responsible for American foreign policy: President or Congress.

Did Mr Reagan, or his subordinates such as

Col. North, act unconstitutionally? Not the least of Col. North's triumphs before the Congressional committee was to change the question into: did the Congress act unconstitutionally? He says that constitutionally the Congress has no right to restrict the President's ability to conduct foreign policy, as it has done in forbidding American arms to the Contras.

There is also the matter of the Boland amendments: the series of measures named after the hitherto obscure Democrat, Congressman Edward Boland, the most relevant of which forbids any government agency involved in intelligence to help provide arms to the Contras. Col. North, and his supporters, say that this applied only to the CIA and other agencies involved in intelligence. The Iran-Contra operation was conducted by the White House National Security Council, which is supposed not to be involved in intelligence.

On such occasions, American conservatives appeal to the doctrine of "original intent". What did the people who framed the law intend? But Mr Boland says he intended to include all branches of the Administration in his prohibition, and would have written in the National Security Council if he had known at the time that it was involved in intelligence. So the conservatives minimise "original intent" in this case.

One can sympathise with the conservatives' predicament. These are really matters of ideology and perception of the national interest, not law. But American foreign policy must be grounded in law because the constitution is a legal document. It was drafted, however, by 18th Century country gentlemen who intended that their new nation play no direct part in the affairs of the world — not that it would become one of the world's only two superpowers. In this, the year of that constitution's 200th anniversary, it is time for America's courts to decide who conducts that superpower's foreign policy.

WHICH ROAD FROM DAKAR?

On the Churchillian principle that "jaw-jaw is better than war-war" the recent meeting in Senegal of 50 Afrikaners with African National Congress leaders did no harm. Less certain is whether it did any good.

The two sides were certainly mismatched. The 50-man white team (despite the advance billing, not all of them were Afrikaners) included among the radical chic some serious players on the periphery of South African politics. The problem was that the oddly-assorted group represented no one but themselves and were pitted against ANC representatives who spoke for their party with all the unanimous dedication to a common policy and platform which that entails.

For the ANC the benefits were clear: a public relations exercise which will be used to enhance its claim to be the legitimate voice of black South Africa. As for Mr F. van Slabbert, the leader of the white delegation, the meeting should be seen in the light of his stalking out of the South African Parliament some 18 months ago — declaring it to be irrelevant. He thus inflicted a high mortal blow on South Africa's small liberal voice. This much contributed to the party later being ousted by the extreme right-wing Conservative Party as the official opposition in parliament. Doubtless the former politician hoped the Dakar conference would prove his search for an extra-parliamentary solution to be more relevant to his country's future. But has it?

For the whites who journeyed to Dakar it was probably useful to discover that members of the ANC — individually, at least — are reasonably decent fellow-South Africans and not merely the willing tools of their Moscow masters, which is how President P. W. Botha prefers to paint them (which is not to say that some of them might not be). For the meeting to have been of any greater benefit, however, the whites needed to do more than agree with their

black compatriots on the "historic inevitability" of violence (whatever that may mean) or disagree on the need to "continue and intensify the armed struggle". Their failure to persuade the ANC on this point was graphically demonstrated when, at the same time as they were talking peace and goodwill in Senegal, a limpet mine exploded in a pub in central Johannesburg injuring two black customers and a black barman.

Now that the meeting is over, both sides may reflect on their relative powerlessness to effect change in South Africa where Mr Botha's government has, however brutally by western standards, re-established both its authority and a kind of sullen peace. Indeed, the real test of the ANC's legitimacy lies not in sporadic visits by well-meaning white South Africans justifiably frustrated by their government's inertia, but in its ability effectively to challenge Pretoria's authority on the basis of its undisputed support by black South Africa.

That cannot be proved until Pretoria agrees to lift the ban on the organisation and release its leaders from detention. But, as President Botha has made repeatedly clear, he will feel no compulsion to do so until the ANC forswears, or at least suspends, the armed struggle. Faced with that kind of intransigence, the ANC appears bereft of any strategy for the future beyond the twin tactics of international publicity and internal violence.

If the Dakar conference had persuaded it instead to suspend its attacks and thus open the way for discussions with the people who wield the real power in South Africa, it would have done more than call Mr Botha's bluff. It could indeed have made a real contribution to peace between Afrikaners and their black compatriots. In the event, its achievements appear to have been a great deal more modest than its advance publicity suggested.

CITY INVESTMENT

The only way in which those parts of Britain's inner cities which have high levels of unemployment will begin to flourish again is by revitalizing themselves from within. Too often state subsidies are the very reason they are what they are in the first place. Subsidized housing has kept workforces immobile in the face of industrial change; the interaction of the social security and tax systems has reduced the incentive to find a job.

The primary responsibility is on Government to create the framework within which enterprise can flourish and defeatism evaporate. That means reviving education, encouraging choice in state services and confining subsidies to the people who need them rather than diffusing them through goods and services provided to all. But there is also a responsibility on both the Government and the private sector to help give our more disadvantaged areas the impetus they need to get re-started.

The Government has recognized this to some extent by setting up development corporations of which the London Docklands is a good, if somewhat unrepresentative, example. By removing some of the obstacles to development and implanting entrepreneurial talent much has been achieved more quickly than would have occurred otherwise.

But the private sector also has a role to play in priming the pump for inner city regeneration. Partly this is a matter of social responsibility. Big companies are more than profit-maximizing concerns in the way they affect people's lives and if they want the support of the average voter they must prove themselves good neighbours. Providing the seed corn for inner city business may also sound commercial sense. Men like Mr Alan Sugar, the chairman of the successful electronics group Amstrad, are not necessarily to be found in the business schools or in the

lunch parlours of the City — but they make very good business partners for all that.

The role of the banks is crucial. Already they are involved to a modest extent in inner city regeneration. The enterprise agencies set up by the Government frequently have among their small staffs men and women seconded by the major banks who are well placed to advise on the viability of new business projects in the locality. The principle of the inner city partnerships is similar but in this instance some banks have gone further and matched the money put up by the Government as well as contributing skilled manpower to advise emergent businesses. At the very least the banks are usually prepared to waive any bank charges for young businesses, for instance those supported by the Enterprise Allowance Scheme which provides a six-month subsidy for unemployed people setting up on their own.

There is clearly a limit to how much commerce and industry can be expected to do in putting money and resources into the inner cities. We do not have in this country the paternalistic corporate culture which exists in Japan, and there is no evidence that the majority would welcome it even if it were to develop. As things are, public companies must by law think first of their shareholders.

Nevertheless the banks and other pillars of Britain's industry and commerce have surely exhausted neither the public relations nor the commercial returns from sponsorship in this area. Sponsoring a new opera production is worthy but sponsoring five new business start-ups of which one might succeed looks a much better investment. It could certainly prove a better investment than the loans, a hundred times bigger, to those faded El Dorados of Latin America which are presently causing such anguish.

Quite another view of Labour

From Mr Jack Coventon
Sir, The picture of the Labour Party given in your leader, "Labour voters" (July 9), is quite unrecognizable to most of us who know the party well. I joined in 1944 and after a fairly mobile existence have experience of a large number of town and country wards and constituencies.

The classification for instance by papers such as yours of the membership into centre left, soft left and hard left is grossly distorted and over-simplified. Those of us who have worked in and sat through innumerable meetings in ward parties, trade union branches and constituency general management committees are keenly aware of how much unites the membership and how little divides. This has always been so. In spite of our defeat, morale is high.

Your paper now criticises Neil Kinnock for wanting to take stock. You attack Bryan Gould and the fresh blood brought into the Shadow Cabinet by election through the parliamentary party. You are plainly discomfited that Ken Livingstone and Bernie Grant and no doubt others are evidently going to challenge some of the cosy conventional wisdom of their time and are thereby following the example of many of the greatest parliamentary leaders of the last two centuries.

The names of Charles James Fox, Lord John Russell, Gladstone, Charles Bradlaugh, Lloyd George, Churchill and Nye Bevan spring to mind.
Yours faithfully,
JACK COVENTON,
6 Ridgeway,
Weston Favell, Northampton.
July 9.

From Mr James Eliot
Sir, The Labour Party have realised, at last, that old-fashioned socialism will never again win a British general election. They are now speaking of the need to "adjust" their policies to suit the mainstream of the British people. True socialism, however, cannot be compromised in this fashion.

The implications of recent Labour Party comments are that they value power above policies and that, come future elections, they will merely promote policies designed to "buy" the electorate, regardless of whether they believe in those policies or not.
Yours faithfully,
JAMES ELIOT,
Tregye Cottage,
Tregye Road, Carnon Downs,
Nr Truro, Cornwall.
July 13.

The Torcello mosaic
From Mr David Gould
Sir, The sale of the Byzantine mosaic from the village church of Talygarn, near Cardiff (report, July 10) brings no credit to the Church in Wales. Such a treasure of 11th-century Italian art should have meant more to the church than the possibility of getting "something for nothing" — a prime example of modern greed which is unfortunately fostered by every report about the sale of works of art.

Little enough is written or published about aesthetic values or about the spiritual values of works of art, for these cannot be translated into cash terms. An object such as this mosaic is actually priceless. It clearly meant a great deal to George Thomas Clark, who built the church a hundred years ago and placed it there. And I have no doubt that he hoped that such a unique and spiritual work would mean a little more to the ultimate parishioners and church authorities than providing an example of the worship of Mammon.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID GOULD,
9 Criffel Avenue,
Streatham Hill, SW2.

Urban grants
From Mr Robin Jenks
Sir, Mr David Trippier states (article, July 6) that local authorities who have not made proper use of urban development grants "should have it on their conscience that they have willfully destroyed potential investment or diverted it elsewhere".

Such authorities should also have it on their conscience that high non-domestic rates have also "destroyed potential investment or diverted it elsewhere". Urban grants should be conditional on making councils reduce non-domestic rates, which reduce costs and increase employment. And this is a real increase in jobs, which are created by customers buying goods and services and not by subsidising training schemes.
Yours faithfully,
ROBIN JENKS,
26 Alderbrook Road, SW12.

Puzzling it out
From Mr R. M. Ward
Sir, Once again I note (footnote, July 8) that a considerable proportion of contestants solved one of your crossword puzzles within 30 minutes. May I say that I should be most disappointed if anything like this happened to me.

Surrounded by dictionary, thesaurus and numerous reference books, my average is about two hours, during which despair is one of the usual phases, and sometimes I don't even finish, though it is surprising how the solving rate improves once the television has been turned off.
Yours sincerely,
R. M. WARD,
53 Wagon Lane,
Solihull, West Midlands.

Israeli immigrants
From Mr Yon Stern
Sir, Ian Murray's article (July 7), devoted to the very important issue of the absorption of new immigrants in Israel, may have given your readers a misleading impression.

I disagreed with the Hebrew catchphrase that "Israel loves immigration, but it hates (or rather dislikes) immigrants", although agreeing that in Israel, as in any other country, each new wave of immigrants has to compete with those who arrived earlier.
I emphasised, however, that in Israel, unlike any other country, the immigrant is formally, and feels himself to be, a citizen from the moment of arrival. Because of this, the recent newcomers from the Soviet Union, facing the difficulties of resettlement and the defects of the absorption system, decided to improve the situation by their own efforts, in a way only citizens in a true democracy can do: political lobbying, protest actions, publicity campaigns, etc.

These immigrants, while hoping to improve their own situation, are even more concerned to ameliorate the conditions awaiting the next wave of immigrants for whose release and arrival we are all struggling.
Yours faithfully,
YURI STERN,
3 Diskin Street,
Jerusalem,
Israel,
July 7.

Keeping wolf from world's door

From Mr Charles Morrison, MP for Devizes (Conservative)
Sir, The Times is, once again, to be congratulated on its comprehensive treatment of world population growth in its impressive series of three articles (July 6, 7, 8), each highlighting a different aspect of this complex and all-pervasive issue.

May I draw attention to yet another aspect of the problem? This is the relationship of population growth to the environment. This was vividly expressed by HRH Prince Philip at a meeting of backbench MPs in the House of Commons earlier this year. Liking the natural living world to the mine to show when oxygen was dwindling, he said: "The mass of the world's human population is suffocating its canary".

Less vividly, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has expressed its concern that reforestation, desertification, control, provision of drinking-water supply and sanitation programmes do not have the intended impact when population continues to grow rapidly. UNEP highlights the urgent need for co-ordinated action on the fronts of population, resources, environment and development.

If the window of opportunity your correspondents speak about is to be a reality for developing countries, then co-ordinated action is essential. But too often population is overlooked. Co-

ordinated action must include provision for adequate, accessible and appropriate family-planning services, which have two major benefits: first, by enabling families to space and plan their children, they slow down the rate of population growth; second, family planning makes a major contribution to the health of individual women by allowing them to choose the best possible times, in health terms, to have their babies.

It is vital to overcome the doctrinal hostility and blinkered attitudes to family-planning and population issues which condemn so many women to the treadmill of constant childbearing and ill-health. Organisations like the International Planned Parenthood Federation, with its worldwide network of voluntary family-planning associations, have accumulated enough experience to show not only what are the most successful family-planning projects, but that there is a growing demand for such projects from developing countries.

What is needed is more investment. Currently less than 2 per cent of all development aid goes to family-planning projects; a doubling of this allocation to 4 per cent would be a modest but encouraging start to helping to keep the world's canary alive.
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MORRISON,
House of Commons,
July 13.

Chill market wind for farmers

From Lord Walston
Sir, After decades of protection and, some would say, feather-bedding, farmers are now threatened with the cold wind of market forces.

The present policies of the CAP (for which successive British governments must share responsibility with their partners in the EEC) are indefensible. The accumulations of vast surpluses, with their attendant storage and disposal costs, and the consequent distortion of world trade, are evidence of the urgent need for reform. But before the pendulum swings too far the other way, now is the time to sound a note of caution.

Primary producers, whether in the Third World, the USA or Europe, need a measure of stability both of demand and of price. Agriculture is a long-term occupation. Research, without which costs cannot fall, takes 10 or 20 years to be translated from laboratory to field.

Agro-chemicals and machinery, without which the life of the farmer once more becomes drudgery, need long-term investment. Uncultivated land quickly reverts to scrub or swamp or, in some countries, falls prey to erosion. The skills of those who work on the land can only be acquired by long years of training and experience.

Factions in Somalia

From Professor I. M. Lewis, F.R.S.

Sir, Your article of July 2 on Somalia quotes me at various points somewhat selectively. You are, of course, right to draw attention to the draconian military suppression of the Isaaqi Somali — the main clan group in the former British Somaliland Protectorate. However, I do not share your assessment that the two main factions currently contending for the succession to President Mohamed Siyad Barre are equally committed to what you describe as a "final solution" to the problem of northern Isaaqi dissidence.

Whatever one may think about their personal qualities, those contenders outside the immediate family and close kin of President Siyad include representatives of groups with Isaaqi connections and are in any case more widely representative of the Somali nation as a whole. It is not really in their interest to share the Siyad regime's current crusade against the

northern Isaaqi dissidents.

In the past, President Siyad's rule has been marked by considerable political finesse, as even his enemies acknowledge. I see the increasingly tyrannical style of Siyad's family regime and retreat into what is almost a clan-laager mentality as reflecting the growing precariousness of its hold on the country. You are right, therefore, to stress human-rights issues in Somalia, which hitherto have often been overlooked by comparison with Ethiopia's atrocious human-rights record.

It is to be hoped that the Western countries, on whose aid Somalia has relied for so long, will now take greater advantage of their bargaining power in their dealings with present and future regimes in the Somali Republic.
Yours faithfully,
I. M. LEWIS,
The London School of Economics and Political Science,
Department of Anthropology,
Houghton Street, WC2.
July 3.

Plight of Vanunu
From Mr S.J. Goldsmith
Sir, The letter by Mr Graham Greene and others about Mordechai Vanunu (July 14) would have been much more convincing and effective had it asked for an early trial of Vanunu in open court. To ask for the "unconditional release" of a man who broke his oath and betrayed the secrets of a highly classified government establishment he worked in to a Sunday newspaper (whatever his convictions) is quiteotic.

Vanunu is in Israel. The Israelis cannot now "unkindnap" him. He is sure to have a fair trial in a country where the rule of law is supreme. All we can reasonably ask for is an early trial.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
S.J. GOLDSMITH,
28 Lawn Road,
Hampstead, NW3,
July 14.

Fowler's match

From Major G.H. Chambers
Sir, Contrary to your 1910 report of "nerves" affecting the Harrow eleven ("On This Day", July 11), my late uncle's most vivid recollection of Fowler's match was that Harrow's last man came down the pavilion steps laughing.
The future Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis was never one to show signs of stress.
Yours faithfully,
G. H. CHAMBERS,
St Nicholas, St Cross,
Winchester, Hampshire.

Rejection of a helping hand

From Mrs S. L. Wood
Sir, We are a company of four people and this is a particularly busy time of year. Nevertheless when we were approached by ILEA to partake in the work experience scheme, we volunteered to take one student because we believe that local industry should be seen to help improve the quality of youngsters coming on to the job market.

Our allocated student was supposed to join us next Monday for two weeks. We were to pay for lunches and travelling expenses. We had arranged factory visits in order to make the experience more interesting.

This morning I received a phone call from the school to say that she would not be coming. The reason is not illness or any other thing so dire, but that the family have been offered a holiday in Spain instead.

Spanish holidays are, of course all very nice, but do they help find employment? And as I was supposed to fill out a report at the end of the student's time with me, will the fact that she decided to go on holiday instead also appear in the portfolio?

When ILEA next knock on my door to assist in this scheme the will find me somewhat less receptive than previously.

Yours faithfully,
SALLY WOOD, Director,
Landmark Production Consultants Ltd,
44 Uxbridge Street, W8,
July 3.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 16 1816

The walls quickly found popularity in the late 18th century, and as quickly found detractors, on both health and moral grounds. One, Halle Wolf, described it as "a main cause of weakness of the body". In 1899 Ernst Arnold wrote that "the supporting hand lay firmly on the breasts, at each movement making little lustful pressures".

[THE WALTZ]

We remarked with pain that the indecent foreign dance called the Waltz was introduced (we believe, for the first time) at the English Court on Friday last. This is a circumstance which ought not to be passed over in silence. National morals depend on national habits; and it is quite sufficient to cast one's eyes on the voluptuous inter-twining of the bodies, in this dance, to see that it is far indeed removed from the modest reserve which has hitherto been considered distinctive of English females. So long as this obscene display was confined to prostitutes and adulteresses, we did not think it deserving of notice; but now that it is attempted to be forced on the respectable classes of society by the evil example of their superiors, we feel it a duty to warn every parent against exposing his daughter to so fatal a contagion. We pay a due deference to our superiors in rank, but we owe a higher duty to morality. We know not how it has happened (probably by the recommendation of some worthless and ignorant French dancing-master) that so indecent a dance has now for the first time been exhibited at the English Court, but the novelty is one deserving of severe reprobation, and we trust it will never again be tolerated in any moral English society.

(ADVERTISEMENT) TO THE EDITOR

Sir, — As probably no inconsiderable portion of your readers may feel an interest in the invention which is the subject of this letter, and from which we anticipate very essential advantages to music in general, you will oblige us by giving it an early insertion in your paper.

We allude to Mr. Maetzl's Metronome, or musical time-keeper, the principal object of which is to furnish composers the means of indicating with precision, and according to an universal standard measure, the degree of quickness required by them for every moment in their compositions;...

The greatest composers on the Continent (11) having already adopted the metronomical scale in indicating the time of their movements, the musical commonwealth may, at length, expect to have an universal standard measure of musical time through out Europe; and to contribute our share to this desirable end, we thus publicly declare our intention henceforward to mark the time of all our compositions according to Mr. Maetzl's scale.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
T. ATTWOOD, A. A. KLENDEL, HENRY R. BISHOP, P. LATOUR, JOHN BRANHAM, J. MAZZINI, MUZIO CLEMENTI, FERD. RIEB, J. B. CRAMER, W. M. SHIELD, F. DIZI, J. P. VIOTTI, J. G. GRAEFF, SAM WEBBE, G. E. GRIFFITH, S. WESLEY, FRED. KALKBRENNER, London, July 17.

Tech race that costs millions

A tough challenge lies ahead in producing enough engineers of the kind that Britain will need to stay in the technology-centred manufacturing race. But progress is being made through government moves on education and training, particularly by the Engineering Council.

As industry struggles with shortages of technicians and other professional engineers, Kenneth Baker, the Education Secretary, is bringing in a national curriculum with specified core subjects.

That, when detailed, could establish clearer priorities for the sort of education that produces the new-generation engineers needed by Britain. Mr Baker has already proposed a network of 20 city technology colleges in inner-city areas by 1989, supported by industrial sponsors with some government contribution towards costs. They would be independent charitable trusts, offering a free education with a technology emphasis.

The Government is also providing about £90 million a year for the next 10 years to

enable local authorities to offer in secondary schools courses developed under TVEI, the technical and vocational education initiative. The latest development has been an initiative by the Engineering Council and the Secondary Science Curriculum Review to create a broader, balanced science education for pupils up to 16.

Instead of having to decide at 13 or 14 whether to take physics, chemistry or biology for the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE), pupils can study the three subjects in the same depth up to the age of 16. The successful students get two GCSE awards — which is why the scheme is called the double science plan.

The Engineering Council, under whose aegis degree courses for professional engineers are accredited, is supporting an increasing number of broadly based engineering courses. Under pressure from the council the Government made £43 million available in 1985 to increase the number of places for engineers and technologists in higher education. Since then another £23 million has been injected.



A government consultative document is focusing efforts to tackle the shortage of maths and physics teachers in schools.

A steering group has been looking particularly at shortages in production engineering. The group is chaired by Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council, and includes representatives from the Department of Education and Science, the National Economic Development Office, leading engineering institutions and a number of industrialists.

Dr Miller said: "I really do believe that the forces of the country politically are now acknowledging that education and training are at the top of the agenda. Yet this is not really a political matter. It has to do with the change in industry and commerce due to the impact of the microchip and the rate of advance of new technology."

Competition hopefuls, from left: Virginia Summers, 16, from Leicestershire, with her flammable gas sensor; George Robinson, 19, of Nottingham, with his portable water purifier; Sarah Rolleston and Gabrielle Provan, from Kent, with their liquid gauge for sampling crude oil

Numbers employed in engineering have dropped. In 1975 about 3.2 million were employed. At the end of last year the number had dropped to 1.96 million. But among the top grades of engineers, scientists and technologists the numbers had risen from 56,000 to 89,000.

Dr Miller went on: "Lower-grade skills are disappearing. Half the loss is due to shrinkage in industry and the other half to technological change. And if we had not had the shrinkage due to loss of markets we would have needed



that many more top people — and we did not have them. If we had been able to create opportunities we would have not been able to take them."

Britain had to tackle a considerable gap in production of engineering graduates, said Dr Miller. In 1982 Britain produced 270 first-degree graduates in engineering per million of the population annually, but in the United States the figure stood at 350, while in Japan it was a striking 630.

Dr Miller said: "Perhaps what is even more alarming is

that 40 per cent of British children still leave school at 16 while in Germany it is 14 per cent and in Japan a mere 4 per cent.

"I believe a lot of our problem has been cultural, and so everybody must share the blame. For better or worse we have a distinct intellectual pecking order in our education system. It is not that I am against elitism: we have to reward the good and effective people. But it has led our education system to become far too highly specialized."

"I believe it has been crim-



inal to force children to specialize from O levels on and to take decisions on subject choices at 13 to 14 which affect their career options. They should not take these decisions until the age of 17.

"I am a great believer — the Government is heading this way — in the AS (Advanced Supplementary) level as the first step. I believe they should finish up with a baccalaureate equivalent of these ASs."

There should be a central direction of curricula and clear commitment to core subjects, which must be compulsory. English and mathematics were the most important of the core subjects.

On the broader issues Dr Miller expected support from the vice-chancellors and headmasters but that still left the problem of some heads of specialist departments who had a vested interest in going on with higher specialization.

The Engineering Council is supporting an increasing number of broadly based engineering courses with a more specialized bias built into the third year.

But on the present state of industrial training he warned: "There are some companies with high standards but the national average is way behind the performance of industry in other countries, and by a factor of four or five. We have to face up to this. Continuing education and training is rather like research and development."

"The good companies know they need to seedcorn but with the dynamics of the stock market focusing on short-term performance the temptation is great even for the best companies to cut training along with research and development. Far too many succumb."

Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

The chasm between the City of London and manufacturing industry is starting slowly to be bridged and one of the planks of that bridge could well be the Engineering Council's competition for young people.

This year the council has committed its Young Engineers for Britain competition, now 10 years old, to a change of image. As Britain emerges from recession with much of its manufacturing base derelict, the council has decided to show the City what young engineers can do to restore pride in inventiveness and the process of making things, and to show that these efforts are worth backing.

The council is taking this year's national final to the National

The industrialists build a bridge into the City

Westminster Hall in the heart of the City on September 30. The young finalists, aged from 11 to 19, will have been selected from 13 regional events staged throughout Britain during June and July and will be the best examples of the engineering talent to emerge from schools, universities, polytechnics and industry.

The venue's significance should not be underestimated. Dr Kenneth Miller, director general of the Engineering Council, says: "The competitors are bright, switched-on youngsters with good ideas. Through their presence in the City, together with their enterpris-

ing inventions, we want to show the financial leaders the exciting potential we have for future engineering and technology."

Graham Anthony, the council's director of industry and the regions, adds: "We are trying to bring technology and the world of investment closer together and I am keen to develop among young people an economic awareness."

While the standard pattern for competition finalists is that they go on to university or polytechnic education, two of last year's finalists are in the process of setting up their own businesses, a move in the right direction, says Mr Anthony.

Mr Anthony is confident that the Young Engineer For Britain is the leading competition in its field. The council took it over from the Department of Trade and Industry in 1983 and has expanded and developed it into a major event. Last year the prize money was doubled and this year the scope has been widened to take entrants between 11 and 19. Those at a school, college, university or polytechnic or working in industry can enter projects based on any branch of engineering.

The winner receives a trophy and £1,250 for his or her school or organization. In addition to the

cash prizes, ranging from £200 to £600 in seven categories, there are study visits in Britain or overseas and the opportunity to discuss careers with highly qualified people in engineering.

There is a special £200 prize for the best project entered by a girl as part of the council's Women Into Science and Engineering campaign. Companies pay for the cash prizes and the study visits to the tune of about £150,000. The two principal sponsors are Dial Industrial Publications and National Westminster Bank and others include the Department of Trade and Industry, BP, Courtaulds, ICI,

Ove Arup Partnership, Shell, Vickers and Wimpey.

Under a three-year pilot project, the council is running a campaign, funded by the Comino Foundation, called "Who wants to be a millionaire?" to identify those entries that have significant business potential. Royalty and leading industrialists have presented the awards. These have included the Prince and Princess of Wales and Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Rolls-Royce.

The projects entered represent a diverse and wide cross-section of engineering thinking. Last year's

overall winner was 16-year-old Matthew Barker, from a Dorchester comprehensive school, who invented and built a muscle-stretching machine to help athletes and dancers.

This year the winners will have been selected from 12 regional finals. "They are all winners", says Mr Anthony. "These kids are brilliant. If only we could unlock a few more of them by changes in the school curriculum and recognition of vocational skills, then we would really begin to solve the supply side problem. The stock of young people in this country is excellent; we have no need to fear about the quality of our youth."

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

THE
ENGINEERING
COUNCIL

Helping Britain to make it

The Engineering Council is active across the whole field of education and training, industry and the engineering profession.

10 Maltravers Street London WC2R 3ER Telephone 01-240 7891

Finding the new breed of engineer

Excitement - that's engineering. Always dealing with new problems, the work of an engineer is never stale. But there is still a considerable misconception of what engineers really do.

Yet engineering has an enormous impact on the way people live, work and play. Engineering nowadays is becoming just as much about people as it is about things, and engineers must be educated so that they have the ability to communicate, work in teams and grasp the broader aspects of the management side of their profession.

Substantial changes have been taking place in engineering degree courses throughout the country. A shift away from the narrow confines of specialization in a particular engineering discipline has been fought for by the Engineering Council.

The integration of theory and practice and the relevance of the syllabus for engineering degree courses to the real world of engineering was one of the first things to be tackled by the council on its formation in 1981. It was set up by Royal Charter to "advance education in engineering and to promote the science and practice of engineering for the public benefit and thereby to promote industry and commerce."

Broadening the curriculum

"We are the voice of the engineering profession," said Ron Kirby, the council's Director of Public Affairs. "We get tremendous coverage in national, regional, trade, technical and institutional press as well as on radio and television. But we not complacent. We need to get the message across for the good of the country. Our total audience is the nation."

In the early years the council concentrated its attention on standards and published *Sector* (Standard and Routes to Registration), in consultation with engineering institutions.

The engineering profession is fragmented because specific disciplines are represented by separate institutions. The work of the council has been the coming together of bodies which hitherto have jealously safeguarded their own in-

terests but are now prepared to unite in upgrading education and career prospects for engineers.

What the engineering industry has been asking itself is: "Have we got the best and optimum system with regard to sources that can be employed?" A discussion document on the rationalization of higher education in engineering will be published soon.

The author is Professor Jack Levy, the Engineering Council's Director, Engineering Profession, who taught engineering for more than 30 years.

Professor Levy advocates broadening sixth form curriculum and engineering degree courses to produce a breed of engineers with a heightened awareness of the arts, for instance.

Professor Levy is secretary general of The British National Committee for FEANI (Federation Europeenne d'Associations Nationales d'Ingenieurs) instrumental in setting European-wide professional standards and providing for mutual recognition of qualifications.

The first awards of a new title, "European Engineer", will be made at a ceremony in Paris in October. Training and experience, as well as successful completion of an approved degree course, will be taken into account in assessing eligibility for the title, which should become a passport for working throughout Europe.

The pursuit of higher standards is crucial if the European industrial base is to compete with the United States and Japan.

Engineering is almost unique among the professions in that quite a significant number of people do not reach degree courses through the A level route.

"Often students come on to introductory engineering courses with poor qualifications, but find themselves in an environment that aids them and they really take off", said Professor Levy. "They go on to degree courses and graduate with first or second class degrees."

Dr John Williams, the Engineering Council's General Education Executive, said that there were "brilliant people" for whom the system failed in that they did not do well academically at school.

Irene Farnsworth

The RAF rush for high-fliers

One of Britain's biggest consumers of young engineers is the Royal Air Force. Each year the service recruits 200 qualified engineers and it cannot always get enough of the right quality.

The nation's universities produce about 4,000 engineering graduates a year and the RAF absorbs about two per cent of them, writes Edward Townsend.

The increasing complexity of aircraft, communication systems and computers has transformed the RAF into a breeding ground for engineering excellence.

And each year some 100 qualified, experienced and disciplined RAF engineers ending their short service and commissions arrive at industry's door with their much prized skills.

Wing Commander David Mawdsley, one of the key figures in the RAF Engineer Branch, estimates that 50,000 RAF personnel are in some way connected with engineering, with 600 officers being chartered engineers and 1,000 qualified in other ways.

A particular initiative now being taken by the Engineer Branch, which is headed by the Chief Engineer (RAF), Air Marshall Sir William Richardson, is to get many more serving airmen to become qualified technician engineers.

For the budding engineer who also fancies life in the services, the RAF offers a huge variety of opportunities including work in telecommunications, air defence systems, aerospace, satellite communications, military transport, ground support and photographic systems.

A new and comprehensive guide to careers as an engineering officer (EngO) just published, states: "The aircraft and equipment used by the RAF depend for their effectiveness on high standards of management and trained minds - on the ground as well as in the air."

"The opportunities for leadership, engineering management and responsibility go far beyond the scope of conventional jobs in industry".

The author, careers writer Rodney Dale, says that the RAF system also lends itself to equality and opportunities are available for men and women. "Of all the interviews I had, the RAF stands out as being completely non-sexist," he said.

The service offers a number of incentives, scholarships and approaches to becoming an EngO, but the qualification has to come first. As well as the range of RAF scholarships on offer, and the general level of encouragement given by RAF careers officers to sixth formers, there are also available cadetships or bursaries on BEng degree courses at the Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham, and sandwich degree courses such as those offered at the City University, London, and the University of Salford.

And salaries in the RAF are no longer out of step with private industry. A graduate engineer can expect to start his RAF career at £11,104 a year, and taking into account the various allowances such as boarding school fees, a wing commander can earn between £30,000 and £40,000 a year.

Today, Wing Commander Mawdsley and his team are filling most vacancies in the service for engineers and in the last two years have achieved their target intake.

This year, the "explosion" in high-tech systems has led to a much higher demand for electronic engineers, who now account for two thirds of the RAF's demand. Wing Commander Mawdsley is still seeking 15 graduate electronic engineers of the right type to fill the 1987 quota.

He adds: "To continue to reach that level in the years ahead we must maintain the process of encouraging young people to enter the profession first and the join the military services."



Boys using a home computer to solve a leverage problem with their model of Tower Bridge



Zoe Etherington of Lancing West Sussex, with a pair of adjustable scissors she invented, above, and Steven Westland and Ian Stratham, from Bromley, south London, with their creation, remote-controlled stage lighting equipment

DESIGNED TO FIND YOUNG TALENT

Principal sponsors of this year's Young Engineer for Britain competition are directory publishers Dial Industry Publications and National Westminster Bank. Others include the Department of Trade and Industry, BP, Courtaulds, ICI, GEC, Ove Arup Partnership, Shell, Vickers, Wimpey, Unilever, British Telecom, IBM, British Aerospace, the Electricity Council, Marconi Electronics, National Electronics Council, and Smiths Industries.

Baker Perkins, Stone and Webster, Ewbank Preece, Austin Rover, Albright & Wilson, Huddersfield Polytechnic, Smallpeice Trust, Engineering Careers Information Service, South Bank Polytechnic, the Sir Henry Royce Memorial Foundation, education service of the plastics industry, The Engineer magazine, Institution of Chemical Engineers, Society of Civil Engineering Technicians, Institute of Road Transport Engineers, Plastics & Rubber Institute, Institute of Measurement & Control, Welding Institute, Institute of Metals, Institution of Production Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers and Chartered Institute of Management Accountants.



Michael Bailey, with his pill dispenser, and, right, Janine Rose of Manchester, with her free-standing baby-changer

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ENTER PROC RAAREGCR (REF FULLPLOT OUTPLOT) :

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HS := HGOR + SSITE - HEIGHT + HCOR ;

% . . CONVERT RANGE UNITS FROM FEET TO HUNDREDS OF FEET TO BE %
% . . COMPATIBLE WITH HEIGHT MEASUREMENT %
% . . N.B. 180/(100 * 0.85) GIVES A SCALE OF 0.85 %
RSCALE := INT (RSCALE * 0.85)

% . . CALCULATE GROUND RANGE FROM %
RGS := SQRT (RSCALE ** 2 + HS ** 2)

% . . CONVERT TO CARTESIAN, BASED ON %
XS := INT (RGS * SIN (AZIMUTH))
YS := INT (RGS * COS (AXIMUTH))

% . . TRANSLATE TO CARTESIAN, BASED ON PRIMARY %
XP := XS + INT ((SSRSITE - X - PRSITE) * DIST)
YP := YS + INT ((SSRSITE - Y - PRSITE) * DIST)

% . . CALCULATE AZIMUTH FROM PRIMARY SITE %
OUTPLOT . FAZIMUTH := SOFATN (XP, YP) ;
```

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RAF
ENGINEER

Women take a break

More women want to be engineers. More companies are keen to have them. More thought is now being given to creating the conditions that will make it possible for women to make a career for life in engineering, with a break to start a family, (writes Irene Farnsworth).

The cost of training an engineer is put at £40,000, taking into account salary, cost of accommodation, materials and equipment. But it is not just the lost investment that is causing concern. It is the loss of scarce skills — and some of their best engineers — which is prompting companies to make better use of the resources they have.

Faced with skills shortage, the engineering industry is being told that it has got to "use not lose" the other half of Britain's brainpower. It is in the interest of the industry to give women the chance of making the most effective contribution throughout their working lives, the Engineering Council has emphasized.

Of 300,000 chartered and technician engineers, only 1 per cent are women. But a campaign spearheaded by the Council and the Equal Opportunities Commission, is having an effect. Launched in 1984, the Women Into Science and Engineering (WISE) project is aimed at attracting more girls into engineering and technology. In the 1986/87 academic year one in 10 engineering students at universities and polytechnics were women.

Significantly, women students are asking companies about their policy on

career breaks when they are interviewed for jobs. Market forces are expected to dictate the uptake of "return to work" schemes by an increasing number of companies.

The main needs are for time, up to five years, in which a woman can decide whether to return to work, ways of keeping in touch, updating and refresher training and opportunities to work part-time. Benefits of providing career break opportunities for women engineers have been highlighted in a video aimed at British employers.

The message from Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Engineering Council, in the video is: "I want industry to be far more adaptive to the needs of women. Women generally these days want to have it both ways — they want to have a

Employers encouraged to take positive role

family and a career. They're entitled to want a family...we need them in industry. We have to make it possible by career breaks, by working hours, by updating arrangements, for them to come into industry.

At an international conference in Helsinki recently, the video, funded by the Manpower Services Commission, attracted wide interest. Getting qualified women engineers back to work is a key problem experienced by other countries. Companies operating a career break

scheme have found it a sound investment. It gives them a "cutting edge" in attracting and retaining the most able staff in a highly competitive market place.

Marconi had established a scheme earlier this year. Of the engineering students currently sponsored by Marconi, 13.4 per cent are women.

Another company operating a career break scheme in the belief that to waste talents is not good sense, is the Ove Arup Partnership, whose "lady engineers" are among the most talented they have got.

The battle to get rid of the masculine image of women engineers is being fought on a number of fronts. A bright new poster with teenage appeal is being tested in a London school this week. It shows attractive women engineers at work. In September, 20,000 copies of the poster will be distributed to 12-15 year-olds.

Two WISE double-decker buses, loaded with technological devices, tour the country to spread the word about the excellent careers in engineering for girls, as well as boys.

The percentage of women starting engineering courses in universities has increased from 8.7 per cent in 1982/83 to 11.3 per cent in 1986/87 and in polytechnics from 6.5 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

Of the 18,704 engineering students starting courses in the 1986/87 academic year, 1,956 were women.



Bringing in the children: Kenneth Baker, the Education Secretary, listens to Janet Stringer, a radar systems engineer, talking to children at an Essex school about her job

Young technocrats log on

New technology developed by engineers is being used to promote engineering.

With modern means of communication, schools can access careers information put on an electronic database by the engineering profession. "I think we are the first profession to do this," said Mr Graham Anthony, the Engineering Council's Director of Industry and the Regions.

"The timing is right. Schoolchildren are comfortable using computers and have got used to getting information off a VDU screen. If they want specific information they can get it by electronic mail. It is a major step forward in technology and in bringing groups of people together."

The database, sponsored by the Engineering Council and eight other Engineering Careers Co-ordinating Organizations (ECCO) members, is linked to an electronic mail system through The Times Network Systems.

Designed mainly for secondary schools, the database features engineering careers information, a diary of regional careers events, details of further sources of careers

information and engineering competitions for schools and colleges. It will also incorporate information on projects under development so that schools can monitor engineering at work.

Conscious of the need to stimulate secondary school pupils by showing them en-

gineering opportunities within their grasp, the Engineering Council, through its regional associations, is sending young engineers into schools to talk about the excitement and challenge of their jobs.

The way in which older engineers are being asked to play a part in promoting

engineering is by getting involved with schools in their area on a voluntary basis as "Neighbourhood Engineers".

The idea is that they could be on hand for assistance with projects, visits to industry, supply of materials, tools and special equipment and linking schools with industry. They are also being urged to become school governors.

Engineers with years of experience are being encouraged to take early retirement and switch to teaching. The Engineering Council takes credit for alerting the nation to the chronic shortage of mathematics and physics teachers.

The Council has had an encouraging response from chartered and technician engineers on its register with more than 1,500 members making inquiries. One year teacher-training "conversion courses" are being started this September by various local education authorities including the Inner London Education Authority.

In collaboration with the Council, British Petroleum and Hertfordshire County Council have joined forces to tackle the shortage problem. Industrialists are being encouraged to teach in schools or to assist in an advisory capacity through a pilot project, "Hertfordshire Action on Teacher Supply."

Backing for double award science plan

An initiative by the Council and the Secondary Science Curriculum Review in drawing together support from 14 other prestigious organizations for a broader, balanced science education for all children up to the age of 16 has been applauded by Mr Kenneth Baker, Education Secretary.

The 16 organizations, including leading educational bodies and learned societies, supported a statement published at the end of last month calling for physics, chemistry and biology to be studied in the same depth up to the age of 16 rather than pupils having to choose between them. The "double award" science plan leads to two GCSE awards for successful pupils.

The Engineering Council, with the Standing Conference on Schools' Science and Technology (SCSST), has introduced "problem solving" to primary school children to help develop skills necessary for learning about, and coping with, life in an advanced industrial society.

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THE INDUSTRY STRUCTURE MODEL

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Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating, PICKUP - the joint Department of Education and Science/Welsh Office Programme of updating skills for adults in employment - supports the Engineering Council's

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- RESEARCH For example, the funding of a feasibility study by the Engineering Council to identify the barriers preventing required updating for professional engineers and technicians and how they might be overcome.
- PROJECT REPORTS Continuing Professional Development: A Learner Centred Strategy to help mid-career engineers seeking continued status and "A Largely Unfinished Road: CPD for Process and Process Industries" are examples
- SEMINAR REPORTS Such as the "Continuing Professional Development" seminar held at the College of Estate Management last year including input from the engineering, construction and chartered surveying professions and the seminar held in Liverpool this year on the follow-up to "A Call to Action".
- LOCAL COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS A scheme run in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission which identifies and finds solutions to training needs in a wide range of business and industrial sectors including engineering.

FUNDING PICKUP in conjunction with The Planning Exchange has just produced the second edition of "PAYING FOR TRAINING" a 160 page manual listing over 110 schemes to help employers with sources of training finance.

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INFORMATION To find out more about PICKUP and Engineering or about the PICKUP programme in general contact:
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HEALTH

Psychology of recovery

One in four of us will experience mental illness — Stuart

Sutherland's dramatic breakdown inspired a book that forms the basis of a West End play. He told Liz Gill why the subject still needs more publicity

Stuart Sutherland has a mind like the proverbial steel trap. For years it had earned him success, academic renown and a reputation as a wit. Then without warning one day, it betrayed him. He became its victim, ensnared in the world of mental illness.

The breakdown happened when he was 45 and it was devastating. It transformed him from the kind of man who didn't suffer fools gladly into a fool himself, prey to irrational compulsions and extreme behaviour. The man who had once dominated dinner party conversations now became the man who writhed in the dust outside an Italian restaurant.

The illness was manic depression; it was to grip Sutherland for 10 dreadful years. His story is told in his book *Breakdown*, and forms the basis of Simon Gray's new play, *Melon*, which opened last month in the West End.

His experience is far from rare — one in six women and one in nine men will spend some part of their lives in a psychiatric hospital, admissions peak between the ages of 25 and 44, and a recent study on mental health in the community estimated that one person in four was experiencing some form of mental distress. What is particularly poignant is that Sutherland is himself Professor of Experimental Psychology at Sussex University, and so can examine what happened to him in both a personal and a professional light.

His collapse was sparked by a "banal, old-fashioned emotion": sexual jealousy. It was not so much his wife's infidelity, of which he had been aware, but the identity of her lover, a man whom Sutherland had considered a friend.

From being "outgoing, efficient, continually active and reasonably cheerful", he was plunged into an incapacitating anguish.

He could not sleep, concentrate, work, read or write. He was com-



After the storm: Stuart Sutherland, recovered and feeling "normal — neither madly happy nor madly unhappy"

pelled to follow his wife around like a dog, pouring out details not just of every disloyal act but every disreputable thought. He emerged from the paralysis of depression only to be gripped by hypermania, a mood characterized by a complete lack of shame or reserve, reckless spending, an inability to stop talking and a tendency to pranks. This was the pattern that repeated itself throughout his illness.

In a bid to escape the nightmare, he was admitted to psychiatric hospitals and given drug treatment. He underwent psychoanalysis, submitted himself to group, occupational, marital and behaviour therapies. At best they alleviated the symptoms; at worst they compounded them.

Sutherland was saved by a drug called Lithium, prescribed for him by a psychiatrist. It is now five years since his last attack and today he says he feels normal — "neither madly happy nor madly unhappy".

He lays himself bare in the book with such candour that readers may feel that they know more than it is decent to know about a stranger. Sutherland says he is unembarrassable.

"I came out of the closet deliberately, to reduce the prejudice, and to show that it can happen to someone who is fairly successful in

'I wanted to show that you can be mentally ill and recover'

other ways. I wanted to show that you can be mentally ill and recover."

He can watch the disintegration of the character played by Alan Bates in *Melon* with dispassion, and thinks it a fine play and a fine performance — "Though he writhes around as if he doesn't want to get his suit dirty. I could have given him a few pointers."

The remark seems typical, combining insight with a self-deprecating drollery. Some of the anecdotes of his illness are very funny and he has always relished the bizarre. "Now I have a lot of bizarre experiences to enjoy retrospectively."

"I'd always been sympathetic towards physical illness. But before, I would have no truck with, say, a student who couldn't produce an essay because she'd broken up with her boyfriend. I'm kinder to my students now."

"But mental illness is not good for anyone. It is a terrible — I don't think I can really convey how terrible — experience and very degrading. I've had a by-pass operation and that was pretty nasty, but I'd undergo that again any day rather than have another breakdown. I don't know how I came through and I think if I had another I'd kill myself." Though he contemplated suicide in the past he was always stopped, he says, by physical cowardice.

He acknowledges that his background and his character might have made him a particularly difficult patient. In his book, psychoanalysis in particular gets a savaging — it did him great harm, he believes — as do "the wilder shores of therapy". He has mixed views on group therapy, depending on how it is conducted, and some kind words for occupational therapists, since distraction from oneself is a real plus. He is scornful of the mentally well who undergo analysis. "To me that's down to not having a friend. Otherwise why go and talk to some idiotic stranger?"

Psychologists — he admits to being partisan — come out of it fairly well, as do some drug treatments and behaviour therapy. One of the great imperfections of mental health is the fact that the vast majority of depressions eventually disappear whether they are treated or not. He

admits that he may have stressed failings rather than achievements, and is quick to acknowledge the skill and devotion of many in the field.

He has this advice for a victim's family and friends: "Take what they say seriously, unless they're severely psychotic. Be sympathetic without being sentimental. Avoid recrimination or moral judgements. Try to give them hope. Mental illness is not a disgrace and rarely incapacitates for life — 50 per cent of psychiatric patients admitted to hospital are discharged within a month, 90 per cent within a year."

For the victims, he suggests that they find a psychiatrist who is eclectic in approach, check out the hospitals in the area (they vary widely), avoid psychotherapists without formal qualifications, never consent to a brain operation without evidence of organic damage and never trust a therapist who tells you: "You must get worse before you get better."

Sutherland wrote the first edition of *Breakdown* in 1976, when he was less than half-way through his illness. In the new updated version, he would like to be able to say things have vastly improved, but he can't. "Despite the enormous volume of research, there are almost as few certainties today as there were then."

Looking back, he thinks that his jealousy was merely the trigger. He may have had a genetic predisposition (despite the robust mental health of his immediate forebears) or his frenetic lifestyle could have tipped the biochemical imbalance.

He is 60 now and will be taking Lithium for the rest of his life. He considers its side effects (a runny nose and a massive thirst — he must drink at least 30 pints of water a day) a small price to pay for equanimity. His wife Josie finally left him four years ago and he regards the fact that he suffered "normal human misery" rather than another depression as a mark of his recovery. He works hard, lives in Brighton in a house filled with antiques, has kept his friends and remains on good terms with his grown-up daughters, despite his behaviour during their teenage years.

He is concerned about the lack of funds, resources and manpower to help the mentally ill. "Only £14 out of every £100 spent by the NHS goes to mental disorders, yet the mentally ill or handicapped occupy half the hospital beds in Britain." But he believes that the medical profession as a whole, including psychiatrists, is becoming "nicer and cleverer". "And perhaps as a society we are getting more enlightened. But it is a slow process."

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987
Breakdown by Stuart Sutherland is published today (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, £12.95).

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Taking care in pregnancy

Benzodiazepines, a group of drugs which includes Valium (diazepam), Serenid-D (oxazepam) and Mogadon (nitrazepam), are still regarded as invaluable in the treatment of many conditions, ranging from epilepsy to anxiety states and sleeplessness, and safe in short-term use; but they are becoming increasingly acknowledged to have disadvantages when they are prescribed for long-term treatment.

A report in the *Journal of the Medical Defence Union*, one of the organizations which provides legal protection and insurance for doctors sued by their patients, makes salutory, if worrying, reading for doctors anxious to avoid being involved in litigation.

Dr Chrystal H. Ashton, senior lecturer at Newcastle University, draws attention to two new areas of increasing concern. The continuous use of benzodiazepines can no longer be considered to be

invariably safe in pregnancy. Recent work from Sweden suggests that high doses of oxazepam and diazepam (Serenid-D and Valium) may be responsible for causing abnormalities in babies akin to the foetal alcohol syndrome in which the baby is small, has a small head, is mentally retarded and children are born to women who drink heavily during pregnancy. Even if the mother takes moderate doses of benzodiazepines in late pregnancy, the babies, although not permanently deformed, may be born with vital functions depressed, and have been shown to develop withdrawal symptoms two to three weeks after birth.

Dr Ashton also reports that prescriptions for benzodiazepines now have a black market value and that patients who have obtained supplies by claiming to be dependent on the drugs have then been selling their scripts.

Chocolate gets the go ahead

It used to be thought that adolescents develop acne because of their fondness for chocolate, ice cream, pork fat, hamburgers and chips, with chocolate being considered particularly blame-worthy. In the last 15 years, several clinical trials have cast doubts upon this theory and Dr W.J. Cunliffe, a consultant dermatologist in Leeds, in reply to a question in the *British Medical Journal*, comes down firmly against it and concludes that care with diet is unlikely in any way to modify acne. He quotes Dr J.E. Fulton's work in America which showed, in a properly controlled double-blind trial, that there was no relationship between eating chocolate and acne, an opinion confirmed this year by his own study in which he, and his colleagues, investigated 200 patients suffering from acne and found no relationship between the severity of the acne and total amount of food eaten or the quantity taken of carbohydrate, fat, protein, minerals or vitamins. Nor was there any relationship to individual dietary items, including chocolate.

Putting it right on course

A sudden loss of consciousness in older people when their heads are held too far back, or at an awkward angle, is usually due to restriction of the blood supply to the brain as a result of hardened, inflexible arteries and arthritic necks. People can lose consciousness if a barber pushes the head forward into the basin too vigorously or pulls it back too firmly for shaving, which is often known as "Barber's Chair" or "Washing Basin" syndrome. The *Lancet* this week describes a variant of this: "Golf Course Syncope".

Doctors in Israel described the case of a 72-year-old man who collapsed twice in the same week, once after completing a drive and later when, while putting, he turned his head suddenly in answer to a shout. On being questioned, he remembered that he had previously fainted while turning his head awkwardly as he manoeuvred his car in a crowded car park. Fortunately he is back on the course; they were able to insert a pacemaker and the faints have not recurred.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

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The presumption and rudeness of medical receptionists and secretaries recently came under fire from Andrew Wall, district general manager of Bath Health Authority. He has referred to these powers behind the doctor's throne as "gorgeous", and says that when they pick and choose patients off a waiting list, they are usurping a doctor's work.

Others believe they often take more critical decisions (officially frowned upon, but condoned none the less), such as giving repeat prescriptions and relaying the results of medical tests over the telephone. "I'm extremely unhappy when secretaries make clinical decisions about patients," Wall says. "I know a lot of them do this, because it makes their job more satisfying."

Lack of status and, inevitably, money is the root of the problem. "Medical secretaries are the Cinderellas of the health service," says Gill McLaren Rowe, chairman of the British Society of Medical Secretaries (BSMS), a small breakaway group from the Association of Medical Secretaries, Practice Managers and Receptionists (AMSPMR). The association has led the way in establishing courses, leading to a diploma, in 62 colleges of further education throughout Britain. Having this diploma is a condition of membership. (The BSMS caters for the more mature medical secretary without formal academic training.)

In practice, the three strands of the profession represented by AMSPMR are often served by one medical secretary, particularly in a small GP's surgery. Eileen Farrant, a Surrey practice manager and

spell. We're very lucky if we get temps with medical training."

In Charing Cross Hospital, roughly a third of the medical secretaries are temps. Margaret Forbes, patient services manager at the hospital, says: "We keep hiring temps who don't turn up and who don't know what to do. We've tried people without a medical background, part-timers, job sharing — you name it. We've even gone up north."

Some health authorities employ temps for up to 70 per cent of their medical secretarial staff. "Money is the basic problem," Forbes says. "The colleges now tell us that they're simply not getting the school leavers in. At one local college there were four applications for 20 places."

In this way, it seems, the "gorgeous" with the unfortunate telephone manners only consolidate their positions.

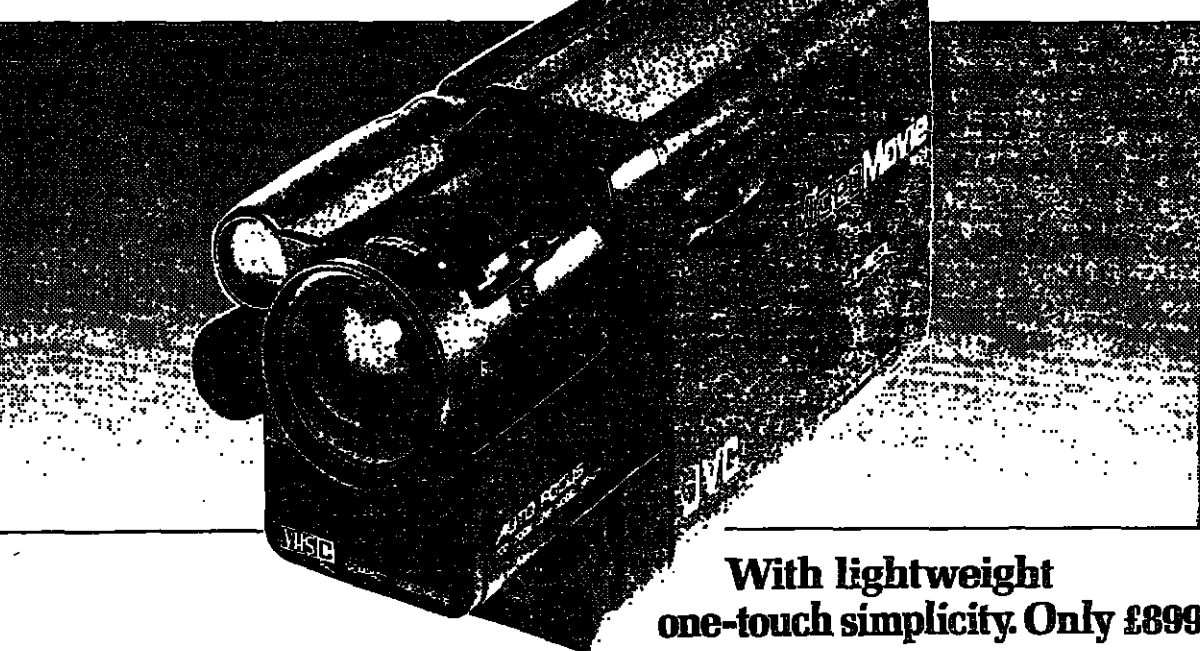
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THE ARTS

Expectations built up all too high

First Clive Ponting, then Peter Wright, and now, promising far more than either of those, *The Trial of Klaus Barbie* (BBC2). This was the third and boldest so far of Denis Woolf's legal reconstructions, an attempt to condense the harrowing evidence of eight weeks in a Lyons courtroom to a single television dramatization. It was also the one that was least bound by restrictions and limitations: the Ponting case had to be read using newscasters after an attempt to mount it with actors was declared in contempt of court, perhaps the best testimony so far to the possible influence of such real television courtroom drama.

There were huge issues in the Barbie trial: systematic torture, responsibility for the extermination of children, involvement in genocide. But was it worth the huge effort of condensing, translating and staging so that the result could be broadcast less than two weeks after the verdict was announced? The problem was that the Barbie

William Holmes on BBC2's *The Trial of Klaus Barbie*

trial, for all its sensational pre-hype in France, did not live up to expectations.

Partly this was because of the absence of the accused himself after his initial declaration that his extradition from Bolivia had been illegal, and the fact that he would not answer a single substantive question when he was there. Then there was the fact that his flamboyant defence lawyer Jacques Vergès (brilliantly played here by David Calder, complete with characteristic twirling of the sleeves of his gown) never brought out into the open accusations against well-known French figures of collaboration with the Germans and betrayal by members of the Resistance.

And lastly there was the fact that the trial provided no opportunity at all — except in one unanswered question from the chief prosecutor, benignly played by a very British

John Stride — to inquire into Barbie's motives, his origins and his career. It also necessarily ignored the compelling story of Barbie's post-Nazi life in Bolivia, living under at least tacit protection from American Intelligence.

So what this drama was actually about was not Barbie — despite the occasional presence of Maurice

TELEVISION

Denham as the villain (the twisted, ironic smile was well caught, though he scarcely looked as haggard as the man himself). It was about the heated atmosphere of righteousness in the Lyons courtroom, and about the extraordinary French legal system — which enabled the hordes of prosecuting counsel to argue across the courtroom and even among themselves,

and the presiding judge to suppress defence evidence about French atrocities in Algeria, apparently to the noisy disgust of the courtroom public.

Actual dramatic events were few, unless you count the Nazi-hunter Karsfeld (a nice cameo by Colin Welland) stomping out as Vergès began his final speech, occasional gasps of horror from the courtroom and overwhelming emotion from the witnesses. Ray Jenkins's script did not attempt to remove the Frenchness of much of the speech — characters gave evidence in the present tense, and some of the rhetoric sounded artificial in English. But, because the problem was one of editing rather than of historical or behind-the-scenes reconstruction, the big questions of the ethics of drama-documentary were not raised, and the only accusation could be that the result

was never quite as compelling as the real issues of the trial.

The major drawback was that we had no perspective on the situation, no knowledge, for example, that until recently the French had been distinctly lukewarm about prosecuting anti-Jewish activists. The promised confrontation with the conscience of a nation did not, in the event, take place: so much for the perils of making instant television.

There is no substitute for the actual tensions of live courtroom hearings, as Oliver North has shown in recent weeks and as the classic documentary on the McCarthy hearings against the American Army, shown recently on Channel 4, conclusively proved. There can be no doubt that the issues raised in the Barbie trial were major enough to warrant exposure here. But for the true complexities of the man, of Lyons and of France during the war, we will have to wait for a longer perspective and a deeper drama.



Denham as Barbie, but a lot less haggard than the real thing

ROCK

Head Mean Fiddler

Since *Live Aid* and before, rock bands have tended to be either staid and conservative or tediously "right on", often both simultaneously. New musical mixes, such as those achieved by Big Audio Dynamite and Run DMC, have been few and far between and, in the main, index-linked to hip hop.

Head has cocked a snook at such established practices with *A Snag on the Rocks*, an album that gleefully injects new musical fibre into the backbone of rock as a medium of playful hedonism.

The band was the brainchild of Hank Sinclair, a.k.a. Gareth Sager, formerly of Rip Rig and Panic and The Pop Group; and, with a motley assembly of talents including Nick Shepherd, previously with The Clash, and a superb vocalist famously known as Clevedon Pier, Sinclair steered the group's album through the choppy musical waters of punk, folk, hip hop, Def Jam riffs, rock 'n' roll and beyond.

The band was no less determinedly unpredictable on stage. Playing before a crowd dramatically increased from when they last appeared at this venue less than a month ago, the quintet romped through a set of eight songs, including encores, that lasted roughly 45 minutes. Such militant brevity forced a compression of activity redolent of the golden era of punk performance, but with wild swings of tempo and mood precluding any tendency towards the old chain-saw regularity.

Pier, in a tacky brocade suit and with his hair matted in clumps, looked like an extra from *Viva Zapata!* as he perched perilously on the monitors at the front, singing in a rich phlegmy brogue that identified sophisticated melodies without necessarily troubling to hit precise notes. Around him a chaos of reckless endeavour developed as the show worked to a quick climax.

Sinclair careened into Will Ne's drum-kit during "I Can't Stop". Shepherd's guitar became detached and detuned and a hail of beer fell over the players from the balcony above. All good clean fun, but with a rough purpose that may surprise more than a few pundits if the band survives to realize its extraordinarily imaginative potential.

Robert Dawson
Scott

David Sinclair

Topical twist

THEATRE

The Jew of Malta

Swan, Stratford

"But that was in another country; and beside the wench is dead" — the only famous line from *The Jew of Malta* fitted the play rather well when the RSC last revived it in 1964. Coinciding with the debut of Joe Orton, that was a watershed production as it revealed the supposedly humourless Marlowe as a master of black farce. But, as for the setting and plots and counterplots of Turks and Maltese knights, these were right off the map.

Time has now brought them back into focus with a new round of theological carnage — a fact eagerly seized on by Barry Kyle, whose modern-dress production swarms with Marlovian equivalents of Shi'ite militiamen, Maronite Christians and Hassidic zealots. The analogy cannot be pushed to the point of all-out jihad, as Marlowe was writing under religious censorship. But that, indeed, is what lends the piece its greatest impact. Under cover of displaying a gross and palpable Jewish villain, Marlowe succeeds in exposing his nominally virtuous Christian adversaries as the real enemy.

The play fits in beautifully with the main-house production of *The Merchant of Venice*. In Shakespeare you see ordinary sympathetic people turning like a pack of wolves against an outsider. In Marlowe you see them from the outsider's viewpoint, as stone-faced pharisaical hypocrites, preaching Barabas out of his possessions and finally dumping him into the furnace he had prepared for their enemies (while also availing themselves of the other side of his plot, and leaving the Turkish army to fry to death, as planned).

Mr Kyle identifies the enemy from the Machiavellian pragmatism. Superficially, "the Machiavel" refers to Barabas. Here winched from the infernal regions as a *diabolus ex machina* carelessly describing the havoc to come, he is played by John Carlsle — who subsequently appears as the skull-faced Christian governor.

Like all Marlowe's work, the play advances with the headlong geometric progression of a strip-cartoon. At one moment, Barabas has lost everything; at the next he has regained his fortune. No sooner does his daughter desert him by joining a religious order than he takes his revenge by poisoning the whole convent. This kind of



Conspiracy: Barabas (Alun Armstrong, left) and slave (Phil Daniels) in *The Jew of Malta*

overkill yields some cataclysmic laughs, but it is not compatible with character-development. Even so, the production does succeed in rooting Barabas's vendetta in blameless motive before the farcical massacres really take off.

First seen in Homburg but jubilantly awaiting the arrival of his latest argosy, Alun Armstrong's Barabas is a genial merchant with no more than a wary mistrust for his overlords. And it is not until he has been abandoned by the rest of the Jewish community, as well as fleeced by the Christians, that he snaps. By that time, he has the audience on his side, and the atrocities he commits are an exuberant comic fiction in contrast to the

cold political villainies in the background.

Playing for sympathy does not come into it, but the zealous variety of Armstrong's performance is almost endearing — as when he descends on three victims disguised as a French musician and gives them a frisky number on the mandolin; or enacts a string of anti-Jewish clichés (telling his servant that he poisons wells). Whenever he brings in an accomplice to cook up the next crime, he overflows with parental warmth. Something genuinely touching develops between him and his slave Ithamore (Phil Daniels), a rodent-like pet who stays where he is put, hands outstretched, until bursting into murderous action at his

master's gentle suggestion. When Ithamore betrays him, it hurts more than when he loses his daughter.

This is a piece that calls for spectacular staging, and Bob Crowley has risen to the challenge. Besides the fiery pit, he supplies a tower of packing-cases which opens up into the rooms of Barabas's house, whence issue showers of gold, and which finally unhinges into the diabolical drawbridge for the final trap. After which, accompanied by Ilona Sekacz's sardonic variations on "Ave Maria", and surrounded by an image of the Virgin, it undergoes its last malign transformation into a cathedral.

Irving Wardle

Feminist fun

Noah's Wife

Traverse, Edinburgh

What would you do if your spouse came home one day and said "There's going to be the biggest natural disaster in the history of the world: it's going to consume the entire human race except you and me, and it's OK because I've had a message from God?"

Noah's wife, Ethiopia, faced with this very prospect, is less than impressed; God's messenger is a sickly trickster known as Giraffe, she and Noah are going through a bad patch just at the moment, what with her mother trying to persuade her to get in the family way, and the village soldier has confiscated the maps and astrolabe which are her livelihood. She has other things on her mind.

The flood in Amy Hardie's new play, *Noah's Wife*, comes to somewhere approximating to contemporary Sudan. Retelling a biblical epic from a modern feminist standpoint seems, on the face of it, rather a good idea, and gives an able black cast plenty to get their teeth into. Miss Hardie points out that much of Noah's interest in building the Ark is the chance to re-start the human race from his own loins, a typically male view.

Imagine his discomfiture when he finds that his wife, persuaded on to the Ark much against her better judgement, is still not interested in child-bearing (we never do find out what happened to Shem, Ham and Japheth) and that further more Giraffe and the village whore have stowed away on board, where the whore is delivered of a bouncing baby girl.

The difficulty with these pseudo-historical shows, that the Traverse seems to be going in for in such a big way at the moment, is that it is hard to get emotionally engaged with the characters. One is amused, even delighted, at the imaginative and intellectual daring in the writing and usually in the production. But real humanity is in short supply. Miss Hardie's play fits the pattern all too well. Ironically, the one relationship which has the ring of truth to it, between Ethiopia (Decima Francis) and her mother (Bonnie Greer), is the only one which is not pursued in the second half, because mother does not make it on to the Ark.

One leaves the theatre impressed but unmoved, and as a result unconvinced by anything the writer might have been wanting to get at.

Robert Dawson
Scott

David Sinclair

The mouse that didn't roar

CINEMA

An American Tail (U)

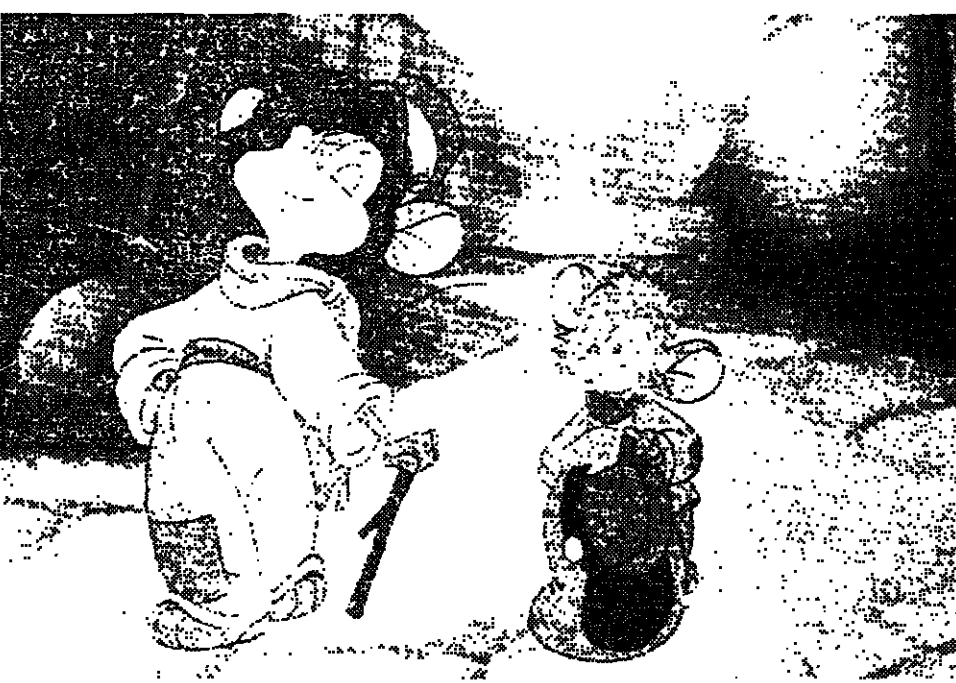
Plaza

The Big Bang (18)

Cannons Panton
Street, Edgware
Road

Take It Easy (PG)

Odeon Kensington



Fievel (right) meets a citywise friend who offers to help find his family in *An American Tail*

Steven Spielberg's love-affair with Disney cartoons has long been public knowledge. Extracts from *Dumbo* found their way into 1941; *Snow White* appeared in his production of *Gremlins*. Other films, *E.T.* in particular, demonstrate the Disney-esque ability to blend comedy with nightmare, knead the audience's emotions and enliven all things cuddly. Now the logical step has been taken. Spielberg has joined forces with former Disney workers to produce his own animated cartoon, *An American Tail*.

The hero is a young mouse called Fievel — the name, it appears, of Spielberg's Russian grandfather. Fievel arrives in America in a bottle in 1885, after being separated from his family — the Mousekewitzes — during a transatlantic storm. Back in Russia, Papa Mousekewitz told his brood America had no cats and its streets were paved with cheese. He is proved wrong. Cats bring Fievel many problems, along with rats, sweat-shops, elevated trains and other aspects of the burgeoning metropolis. But

Fievel's immigrant ingenuity keeps him going, and the family is finally reunited.

The film is directed, designed and storyboarded by Don Bluth — one of the artists who resigned from Disney in 1979 after a well-publicized dispute over artistic standards. As in his earlier *The Secret of NIMH*, the animation is marked by scrupulous depth and detail. The credit scroll shows an army of workers, some 300 strong, each with a specific task, from the 14 main animators and 16 "character clean-up inbetweens" to the 87 painters, who toiled away separately in Ireland, producing more than 100,000 hand-prepared cel-luloid images.

If only some of Bluth's staff had spent more time on the story. For it soon becomes painfully apparent that Fievel's adventures are going to be small beer, and the characters are too dressed up to make much impression as individuals, or even species. Too often cats simply look like overweight mice; and the poor cockroach is drowned in his orange bow-tie, blue jacket and olive-green pants.

Incidental visual gags sometimes come to the rescue, like Fievel's entanglement with a rotating Edison cylinder. The mouse's-eye view of American history has its felicities too. But *An American Tail* finally proves that solid animation of the old-fashioned kind only comes alive when wedded to a

strong, interesting yarn. Without it, Spielberg's cartoon debut fails to etch any memorable character or exert any emotional pull. Walt Disney, one guesses, would not be impressed.

He would take far less satisfaction, though, in *The Big Bang*, a purportedly adult animated feature from the French cartoonist Jean-Paul Walravens, who operates under the professional pseudonym Picha. Compared to *An American Tail*, this is kindergarten animation: the backgrounds are sparse, the characters jump and grimace in broad strokes. The humour, too, is strictly juvenile, obsessed with breasts, bottoms and private parts. Instead of a spirited mouse, our leading character is a weedy superhero, Fred, summoned by God (who resembles a gas flame) to prevent World War Four. World War Three left the planet with two quarrelling nations — mutant Soviet-Americans and a race of termagant women. No hoary ethnic or sexist joke is left unclashed in this dismal affair, only a few moments of malicious humour — like the prams with hidden machine-guns, parachuted down into a field of nurses — seem likely to raise a smile.

"Who is he? What's his story?" asks the new girl at the gym in *Take It Easy*. From the plot's point of view, he is

Sieve Tevere, a once-promising athlete who had to pass up a football scholarship (sob!) to fill the family breadbasket and now sulks round town like a sore thumb. In terms of the cast, he is the gymnast Mitch Gaylord, a winner of four medals in the 1984 Olympics currently clutching at movie stardom. His physical attributes certainly suit today's climate: dark blow-dried hair, full lips, a touch of dreaminess behind the eyes. But this is not the film with which to test anyone's acting ability, even if he has any. Characters here are merely pegs, on which to hang gymnastic displays, driving rock music and the most vulgar photography outside commercials for cars and cigarettes.

The director, Albert Magnoli, pursued the same visual style in his first feature, *Purple Rain*, an absurd flippery designed to show off the rock star Prince. Gaylord never dominates proceedings to the same degree. He has a heroine to contend with, played with consummate dullness by Janet Jones, and by the final reels Sieve Tevere is just one of many gymnasts in Phoenix, Arizona, competing for a place on the national team. He wins through, of course, along with all personal problems and scoring top marks from some judges. The only loser in the film is the art of narrative cinema.

Geoff Brown

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Map of the sea of words

Peter Ackroyd reviews the colossal paper pyramid of modern English which will last far longer than brass

A brief history may be in order. The original Oxford English Dictionary was first planned in 1858, and its publication completed in 1928; it was a massive undertaking, a monument of Victorian ambition and industry, but almost at once its omissions prompted the appearance of a *Supplement* in 1933. It is that *Supplement* which Burchfield's own labours have been designed to supersede, in a work that provides an exhaustive record of the way in which our language has been transformed over the past 100 years. Each of the four volumes has been published separately but here is the leviathan complete — over 62,000 main words and a half-million illustrative quotations packed into 1432 pages. Since this is one of those documents in which the small print is the only print, a magnifying glass is needed; and, in fact, a magnifying glass is provided.

So the scope of the book is, to put it mildly, comprehensive. Dr Burchfield has written elsewhere about the need to include words that were once considered to belong to the lower end of the market, and the works of Henry Miller, Samuel Beckett, James Joyce (as well as literally thousands of other contemporary writers) have been raided for "terms of vulgar abuse". Schoolboys who pounce upon sex will also discover exciting definitions of *sexcapade*, *sexational*, *sexpert*, and *sexpitation*, as well as the more boring *sexism*. And, as is appropriate in a post-imperial addition to a Victorian OED, Dr Burchfield has included *West Indian English*, *Indian English*, *South African English*, and all those other productive but no longer exotic variants.

In fact, here comes everything: *Thatcherism* and *wanker's doom*,

THE COMPACT EDITION OF THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY Volume III, A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, Volumes 1-4 Edited by R.W. Burchfield Oxford, £75

teletone and *wimmin*, *microwave oven* and *spokesperson*, *wally* and *neoplasticism* rub up against each other in their race towards the 21st century. There are always losers, of course, and some words have necessarily dated even as the *Supplement* was being published — a *happening* and *groovy*, for example, now seem to be relics from some distant and horrible past. There is, in addition, a favourite game among reviewers who have spent a few hours reading the *Supplement* rather than the three decades which its legion of readers, proof-readers, and consultants needed to compile it. It is known as "spot the omission", and this is how it is played: that most fatal acronym, AIDS, is of too recent a date to find a place here; *yuppie* is included but not *gentrification*; *LSD* but not *acid*; *black box* but not *black hole*.

There are more profitable pastimes, however. Since the essential method of the *Supplement* is an historical one, based upon usages in written English which are characteristically presented in chronological fashion, it is possible to construct local versions of 20th-century history by studying the entries for *quantum*, for example, or for *proletariat*. And yet reading a dictionary is rather like looking at the edifices of a vast city from the air: you may see the summits and the contours of the words, but you can no more gauge



their depth than you can estimate their interior dimensions or subterranean connections. Dictionaries observe the language; the point, however, is to use it.

So it is not altogether surprising that there is comparatively little here on *gay* (in the new sense), which has a much smaller entry than that for *wet* (in the new sense), and that the entry for *feminism* is tiny and bears no relation to its actual significance.

Language is a Proteus which cannot be imprisoned by even the finest net: the *Supplement* does not suggest, for example, the amorphous nature of *black* when used to determine racial identity.

Or, more accurately, the contexts

of that particular word have changed — dictionaries may be established upon the idea of "true meaning", but this is just as much an illusion as "correct English". Every time a word is used, its meaning is changed; every sentence which is uttered at the same time modifies syntax. Those purblind purveyors of an assumed orthodoxy, who insist upon the invariability of certain grammatical constructions, or lament the changing connotations of certain words, are engaged in an activity paralleled only by that of the late King Canute. The salient point is that language necessarily remains a mystery to those who use it. Everyone has discovered that if you repeat the same word over and over again it becomes as strange as any incantation, and yet this is simply the most

obvious token of the permanent unknowability of language. It is not known, for example, why some neologisms survive and some are rejected. No one can explain why it is that certain words decay and eventually disappear. No one even understands the origin of language.

This *Supplement* cannot deal with such matters, since they invoke that mystery which any dictionary is bound to exclude. This volume is a project of a different kind — a monument of scholarship rather than of semiology, and one that provides a permanent record of the language of our time. It is not bedside reading, since you would need the Bed of War to accommodate it, but it brings to a conclusion an enterprise that will be remembered as long as the language itself survives.

Past perfect for present

FICTION

Gillian Greenwood

TWO LIVES AND A DREAM

By Marguerite Yourcenar

Aldon Ellis, £9.95

COLD SPRING HARBOUR

By Richard Yates

Methuen, £10.95

DIGGING

By Lucy Cadogan

Chatto & Windus, £10.95

Marguerite Yourcenar's extraordinary gift for making the past speak to the present is now recognized in this country. This latest book is one of several to be published here since 1980, and contains two novels and a short piece, a "fantasy". They offer, like their predecessors, the powerful originality of Ms Yourcenar's vision.

"An Obscure Man" is the more recent piece of work and was written as the third part of a "Triptych" (the others being *Memoirs of Hadrian* and *The Abyss*). It is the life of a young Dutchman, Nathanael, with the barest education, whose circumstances take him from Greenwich to North America in the 17th century, back to Amsterdam, and finally to his death on a Frisian island. Nathanael is unhindered by knowledge other than that of his direct experience. In a central passage in the story he meets a dying philosopher with whose final conclusion he is in harmony: that while everything comes full circle yet he can find no centre from which to view the whole.

The second novella, "Anna, soror . . .", written in 1935 is the story of the incestuous love between a brother and sister, children of the Spanish Governor of Naples during the Counter-Reformation. It is relentless in its force and passion. The two children are cocooned in an isolation intensified by the death of their mother Valentina (an extraordinary portrait of spiritual detachment). It exemplifies the compression of energy contained in Marguerite Yourcenar's work which is, more than that of any other novelist, like a great painting, executed with inimitable skill and leaving one with a feeling that all that's worth saying has been said.

If Marguerite Yourcenar's work is reminiscent of Dutch landscapes and Caravaggio (her comparison), then reading Richard Yates is like stepping into an Edward Hopper. *Cold Spring Harbour* is set in the small Long Island town of the title, and New York. It is a realistic novel overlaid with a wistful resignation to the general sadness of life, and it is very well written.

Set before and during the Second World War, it is the story of a dull but handsome

young man, Evan Sheppard, who marries too young, divorces, then courts and marries a second wife all by the age of 23. The portrait is a family one. Evan's parents and in-laws are as central as his wives. Its brilliant characterization is what makes this novel a book worth reading: Evan's disappointed military father, his garrulous, pathetic, mother-in-law, pickled in alcohol, "dying for love", his naive second wife who doesn't recognize emotion or behaviour unless she's seen it at the cinema; and Evan himself, a dull-witted, frustrated man, disappointed like his father, yet with enough humanity to absorb a reader's sympathetic interest — no mean achievement.

Digging, a first novel by Lucy Cadogan, is by contrast a very busy book. It is an account of a British archaeological dig in Crete in the summer of 1971. There is a very large cast of characters, both Greek and English, which is well juggled by the author; and the disparity between the characters' anxieties and the real source of problems is neatly displayed.

The central character is Laura, a beautiful middle-aged woman who has come to help on the dig to escape from an unhappy love affair. Her open sexuality is a catalyst in the group, and a link between the Greeks who work on the dig and the British. The main action concerns the libido and frustrations of the small artificial community.

Digging is a polished first novel showing a strong grasp of human nature, and an ability to write well and keep a narrative moving.

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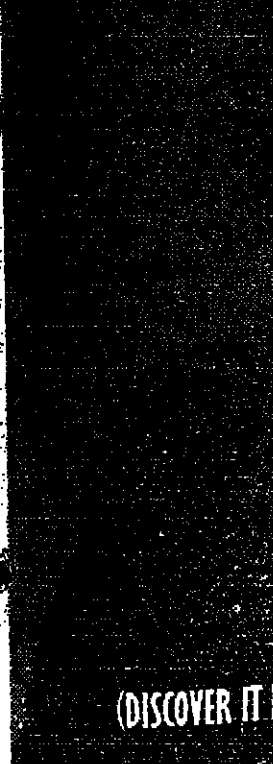
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Computer Wars

CONSIDER PHLEBAS
By Iain M. Banks
Macmillan, £10.95

For all the capers of controversy that his usual literature, such as *The Wasp Factory*, gets up to, the author's first SF venture is at once surprisingly hardcore and amenably readable.

able. He seems to be trying to recreate a Golden Age all by himself, an Old Wave world around themes which couldn't lift a hair let alone an eyebrow. And yet, and yet . . .

Horax is the mercenary employed by the giant, immovable Idrians in their holy war against the machine-driven Culture, together with its Minds, which are metaphysical computers. His quest is to find a jet-powered Mind on a Planet of the Dead. There follow duels to the death, the sparking clash of spatial conflict.

But in the end it is all more

SCIENCE FICTION

Tom Hutchinson

than armoured combat. It is, really, about the death of heroes in a war no longer on any human scale, where the distance of light years makes you lose sight of whatever ideology or territory you thought you were fighting for. Mr Banks organizes that thought with a wonderful narrative-tug, and with a power that persuades me that here is

New Blood for Ancient Themes. I welcome with delight the fact that he is embarked on other SF books.

● Robot Dreams, by Isaac Asimov (Gollancz, £10.95). Just when we had become used to his quantity, however well-crafted, along comes this indication of his quality which makes us realize why the good Dr A. is also the great Dr A. This collection of new stories — superbly illustrated by Ralph McQuarrie — contains two instant classics: the immensely touching "The Ugly Little Boy", about a Neander-

thal child snatched to our time; and "The Last Answer", which might be called The Thinking Man's Guide to the Hereafter. Here — and I do not qualify — is excellence.

● Master Of His Fate, by J. MacLaren Cobben (Greenhill, £8.95). Greenhill Books continues its noble enterprise of rediscovering forgotten scientific romances with this 1890 story about a vampire and our vital forces of Jekyll and Hyde. Clumsily written, but compellingly effective.

French friend

John Ardagh

THAT SWEET ENEMY

By Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson
Cape, £12.95

This slim volume by a self-confessed "unashamed francophile" is subtitled "a personal view of France and the French". It belongs to an honourable tradition of British travel writing about France, dating from Smollett and Arthur Young, and it wears a slightly old-fashioned and bookish air. The author has travelled widely in France and also read widely; and if I have a criticism of his high-spirited and very readable book it is that he is rather too keen on quoting from other foreign observers of France, instead of giving us the fruits of his own first-hand research.

Mr Sinclair-Stevenson's little tour of France is at once geographical and psychological. He begins at Boulogne, fresh from a cross-Channel ferry with its "sweaty young men in Union Jack shorts". He then proceeds to the Ville Lumière where he enjoys the croissants and the café gossip, applauds the Centre Pompidou (except for the painted pipes), laments the hamburger bars along the Champs-Élysées (and who does not?) and marvels at the strange historical names of Metro stations (without, it seems, realizing that they are called after the streets above them). After a detour into the "moral climate" of erotic theatres and exciting adultery, he whisks us through the territories of nouvelle cuisine and Evian water, then visits the Loire châteaux and the ideas of Voltaire, before continuing on his eclectic way to Provence and St-Tropez.

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and monstrous prices of nouvelle cuisine. And he is right to stress that, absurd though some *franglais* excesses may be, any language will petrify if it closes itself to foreign influences, and therefore the Académie Française is foolish to try to protect the "purity" of French against invading anglicisms. In short, Mr Sinclair-Stevenson understands the French and writes shrewdly about them. I only wish that his book had been made up of less of long goblets of Smollett, E.V. Lucas, Zeldin et al., and more of his own first-hand Gallic encounters.

NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:
Bittersweet, by Susie Orbach & Luise Eichenbaum (Century, £9.95) Love, envy, and competition in women's friendships.
Duffy, by Alfred Werner (Thames & Hudson, £12.95) Ohio and pretty pictures by the artist of French boating and society sports.
Dwellings, by Paul Oliver (Phaidon, £30) Well-illustrated study of the principles of the house across the world.
On The History of Art, by E.H. Gombrich, edited by Richard Woodfield (Phaidon, £17.50) Reviews and articles of the GOM.
Perspectives, by Don McCullin (Harper, £14.95) New photos.
Sergei Prokofiev, by Harlow Robinson (Hale, £22.95) Straight on Till Morning, by Mary S. Lovell (Hutchinson, £15.95) Biography of Beryl Markham, flyer and right raver.
The Gentleman Savage, by Duncan Cumming (Century, £16.95) Intrepid Victorian traveller in Egypt and Abyssinia.
The Great Chinese Revolution 1800-1885, by John King Fairbank (Chatto & Windus, £25) Authoritative and witty.
The Royal Navy and the Falklands War, by David Brown (Leo Cooper, £16.95) Illustrated and definitive account of the impossible Armada by official naval historian of the MOD

FROM THE AUTHOR OF THE WASP FACTORY IAIN BANKS - THE BRIDGE

IAIN BANKS



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BOOKS **NEARBY** **ARCH** (723)

Banned book on sale outside Parliament

By David Sapsted

As the Commons resumed its feting over the future of Mr Peter Wright's memoirs yesterday afternoon, the first commercial consignment of his book to arrive in Britain was being offered for sale at £100 a copy beneath Churchill's statue in Parliament Square.

In the shadow of Big Ben and with the watchful eye of the law just a few dozen yards away at the entrance to the Commons, Mr Michael Mavin, a businessman from Hayes, west London, found few takers. "Too many American tourists who can buy it perfectly legally back home", he said, before setting off to try his luck selling the banned book among the stockbrokers in the City.

He had arrived at Heathrow only hours earlier with 140 copies of *Spycatcher* bought at Doubledays in New York for \$21 a copy. He had been waved through UK Customs without even being asked to pay duty on the books.

Mr Mavin, aged 28, said: "I first realized the book was going on sale in the States when *The Sunday Times* published extracts from it. Obviously, I saw it as a chance to make some money but also as a challenge — like smuggling but without harming anyone."

He estimated he would have to make a minimum of £40 a copy to cover the cost of the trip to America with a colleague, Mr David Pearce.

Mr Mavin said: "I hope to get £100 a copy. £10 of this will go to the NSPCC and £10 to Save a London Child. It is the biggest gamble I have taken in my life but I need the cash flow for my new computer stationery business."

By last night, however, Mr Mavin had got rid of just seven copies, at a potentially loss-making price of between £35 and £40.

"It is all a bit worrying. This venture has cost me more than £3,000", he said.



Mr Mavin (left) and his partner Mr Pearce, who flew in to London yesterday with copies of the banned *Spycatcher* book (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

I spy a tale, and it's stranger than fiction

By Peter Barnard

John Le Carré is much better. Peter Wright is not bad. Of course the one is fiction and the other is fact. But which is which? A worrying question to be asking after reading most of Le Carré over the past 25 years and all of Wright over the past few hours.

Spycatcher is not a book, it is an event, a cause célèbre. Its arrival on my desk poses a problem. Should one put on gloves? Is there a law against reading it? Perhaps provision should be made for my family: could I get a used security fence from Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North?

In the secret service of a foreign country, there is an in-joke security classification: Eat before reading. It is a joke that says something serious about obsessive secrecy.

So does *Spycatcher*. Peter Wright, like all agents, is clearly a man too long deceived, and too long deceiving. He has been pumped full of secrets and now he has burst. It was inevitable, as was the reaction of the British Government.

It is painfully obvious that before he set about writing the book, Wright set about reading some spy fiction. Not Le Carré or Greene or Deighton, but the variety so common at airport bookstalls. How

ironic then that the quickest way to get hold of *Spycatcher* is to spend £3,379 on a round-trip Concorde ticket plus \$20 at the Kennedy airport bookstall.

The book is not worth it, but it is worth the price of a call to a New York bookseller, who will airmail a copy. But as the window displays have a banner reading "The book the British Government banned" (not true) you had better hurry.

It is difficult to describe Wright's style without quoting from the book, and if ever I go to jail it will be in a better cause than this. Suffice to say that he is of the breathless, rain-drumming-on-the-window school of

literature. His principal characters, a who's who of the ungodly, actual or suspected, from Burgess and MacLean through to Blunt and Hollis, have none of the depth a good writer would give them.

They are sketched, not painted. X is tall with a pencil moustache. Y is stocky. Z is ruddy-complexioned. They speak in economical sentences, as if designed to hasten the action rather than deepen it. These are the flaws.

But it is interesting and it does raise important issues, especially to do with the relationship between desirable freedom and essential secrecy, which the Prime Minister,

on second or third thoughts, may yet think need to be brought into the public arena, officially rather than at the discretion of newspaper editors.

Since most of the major "revelations" have already been — or soon will be — published, the potential buyer of *Spycatcher* is left with the minutiae. How many men in how many cars at what distance apart are involved in following one from A to B; that sort of thing. It is strangely fascinating, an appeal to the secretive nature in all of us. As such, *Spycatcher* is a literary Everest, to be bought because it is there.

Court 'gags press' over publishing *Spycatcher* extracts

Continued from page 1

or to go to trial on the issue of contempt.

"But, we are very disturbed about the way in which the contempt laws are being used effectively to gag not only us but all the press on this crucial issue. It is absurd that at a stage where large numbers of people can read the Peter Wright book, the Press itself is prevented from commenting

in detail on it, because of a quite unacceptable extension of the contempt laws."

The ruling also brought a critical response from Mr Andrew Neil, editor of the *Sunday Times* who said he had no intention of agreeing not to publish further extracts in *Sunday's* newspaper and that it would fight any attempt to stop it "with all legal means at its disposal".

The *Sunday Times* had received legal advice that the Government was not entitled to stop it publishing extracts and, accordingly, it had refused to give the undertaking not to do so.

He understood that the Government intended to seek an injunction against the newspaper banning publication.

The full reasons will be given next week, probably on Monday, overturns a previous ruling by Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, the Vice Chancellor (senior judge of the Chancery Division), that contempt proceedings could not be brought against the newspapers.

"In our judgement he was wrong", Sir John said. Sir Michael Havers, the

previous Attorney General, brought the action on the basis that all three newspapers had published extracts attributed to Mr Wright, even though an order banning publication was in force against *The Guardian* and *The Observer*.

Sir John said that *Spycatcher* had been published to a "blaze of publicity", but that was not a matter of concern for the court. It was for the Government to decide what it

wanted to do about its action against *The Guardian* and *The Observer*.

It was also for the Attorney General to decide whether to charge the *Sunday Times* with contempt of court. If any publisher had been advised that the judgement of the Vice Chancellor gave them a licence to publish without committing a contempt of court, his adviser made "an elementary error of law".

Commons sketch

Bleating, snoring as poll tax bites

Poll tax discussions tend to separate the sheep from the goats. The sheep baa their vague approval or disapproval, depending upon their herd, while the goats dig their horns into the ground, wiggle their legs in the air and engage with this earthy problem head on.

The particular difficulty of the poll tax is that no-one can understand what it is or why it is being introduced. This makes either criticism or defence particularly tricky. Mr Simon Hughes (Liberal, Southwark and Bermondsey) went for the broad canvas, the wider sweep, the spray, rather than the 64 pencil, saying that it was "better to do a complete U turn and give up the whole idea".

For the Opposition, Mr John Cunningham asked why, if the Secretary of State had once said that he wanted the poll tax to be operational in one go, he had now changed his mind. The whole thing was "a bureaucratic nightmare", he declared. However, slumbers throughout the House seemed noticeably undisturbed by such nightmares, though perhaps, upon awakening, members would bore each other by saying: "There was this, well, thing — it was a sort of poll tax I think, and it was coming towards me over a period of three years and — it was awful — I couldn't think of anything to say about it."

An Unknown New Member, introduced by the Speaker as "the member at the end" (Conservative, The End) asked the minister to agree that the London Docklands Development had been a notable success. Docklands has now taken over from Telecom as the Government's notable success, available for backbenchers to raise without fear of black marks.

A month or two ago, a Conservative backbencher could leap to his feet and declare happily that he had successfully dialled a local call, and would not the minister agree that this was a triumph of the benefits of privatization. But today such a claim would be greeted with suspicion on all sides and the minister concerned would swirl in a whirlpool of derision. So now Docklands is The Minister's Friend. Huge success, agreed the minister, huge success.

Mr Merlyn Rees, usually such an amiable fellow, threw a spanner in the works of this Congratulations Factory. Houses built in Leeds just twenty years ago had had to be pulled down, he said. "Who built them? Who built them?" came howls from the Conservative benches, accompanied by little yelps of delight. "They think it's amusing — look, they think it's amusing!" roared the Labour benches in return. Mr Merlyn Rees, resembling someone smugly fingering a "Bluff" card on BBC/TV's *Call My Bluff*, pleasantly replied: "It was to make a political point, they were built when it was under Conservative control." This silenced the Conservatives, and found Mr Paul Boateng leaping up and down with delight, pointing his finger and whooping. Today Brent South, tomorrow Battersea Funtain.

While Housing Minister Mr William Waldegrave was delivering his cruel impersonation of Prince Charles, with every other sentence seeming to carry the phrase "very real need", Mr Tony Banks (Labour, Newham NW) adopted an uncharacteristically sombre stance to convey to the House the horrifying news that his African Grey Parrot (Labour, Newham NW) had recently nearly died from the lead poisoning in the local tap water. From the Conservative backbenches, Mr Bowden kindly advised him to leave the water running for a time before drinking it. A fatal epidemic among parrots might leave the benches on both sides of the House virtually depleted.

But Pretty Polly was soon scared away by the return of the recurrent nightmare of unpunished poll tax. Mr Allan Roberts (Labour, Bootle) embarked on a lengthy hypothetical question which had all the intrigue of BBC/TV's *Bouquet of Barbed Wire*. What if a spouse left after a row before the poll tax form had been filled in and then returned after the form had been filled in and then...?

There can be only one horrendous scenario, in itself a hideous nightmare. What if we are all still sitting through these dread poll tax questions in three years' time?

Craig Brown

Poindexter takes blame

Continued from page 1

anything else for hostages, nor will we."

Admiral Poindexter is himself now the subject of a grand jury investigation for criminal activity, Mr Richard Beckler, his lawyer, revealed at the start of the hearing.

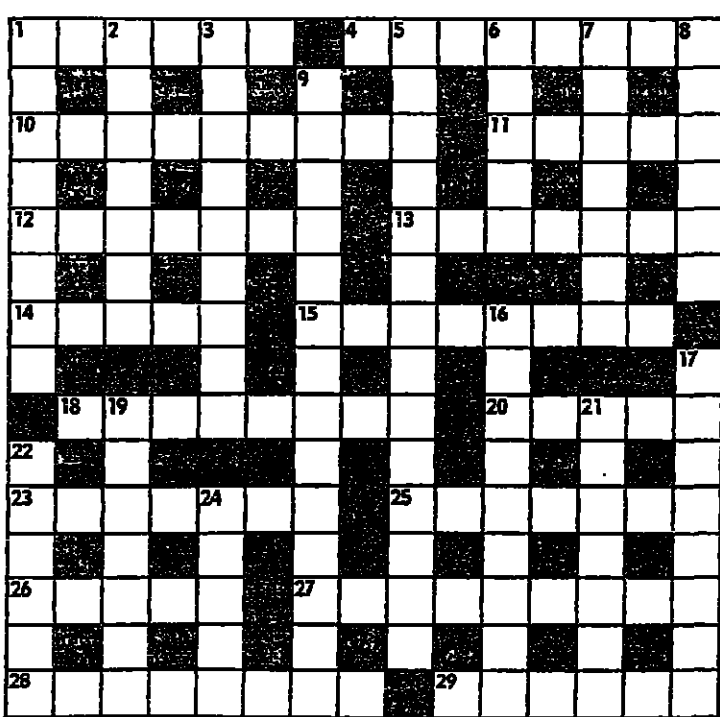
He said Admiral Poindexter had nothing to hide and had committed no crimes. If Mr Lawrence Walsh, the independent counsel, chose to prosecute, "he will fight it every step of the way". But as with Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the testimony began with wrangling and an unsuccessful attempt by Mr

Beckler to prevent the hearing being televised, because of what he called prejudicial publicity.

Admiral Poindexter also refused to start testifying until formally ordered to do so under a grant of immunity.

Mr Arthur Liman, the Senate counsel, asked him whether he knew, as he destroyed the finding, about the law enforcing the preservation of presidential documents. He said he did not think of it at the time. But this was the only time he ever destroyed a document President Reagan had signed.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,410



This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 44 per cent of the competitors at the 1987 Bath regional final of The Times Collins Dictionary Crossword Championship.

- ACROSS**
- 1 (6) noun phrase to represent mountain people (6).
 - 4 (6) One of Lily's family abiding in Elysium (8).
 - 10 (6) Lower at a classical island retreat (9).
 - 11 (6) Fashionable place for a feed (5).
 - 12 (6) Hooked on knitting (7).
 - 13 (6) Adjudicator in industry is in clover (7).
 - 14 (6) A brace of peacock (5).
 - 15 (6) Six kings, one of them a Scandinavian (8).
 - 18 (6) Material for Amharic King's seat (8).
 - 20 (6) It may be a problem finding a sister (5).
 - 23 (6) A big shot in any unit (7).
 - 25 (6) These blacks and whites are used to playing together (7).
 - 26 (6) East shattered following hard expedition (5).
 - 27 (6) King to nominate a Pope (9).
 - 28 (6) One of the standards established at Wisley (4-4).
 - 29 (6) Constable's little dog (6).

- DOWN**
- 1 (6) Actions taken when travelling (8).
 - 2 (6) In delight points to an affair (7).
 - 3 (6) Like a tipster, stay with the man with sound credit (9).
 - 5 (6) Irresponsible broadcast by clever chap — a journalist (7-7).
 - 6 (6) Explosive about a foreign poet (5).
 - 7 (6) Go down and see maver for proof of qualification (7).
 - 8 (6) Buttercup not often so called (6).
 - 9 (6) Striking statistic showing moderate performance (7-7).
 - 16 (6) Page one is for decoding secret work (9).
 - 17 (6) Quick sanctuary for husband (8).
 - 19 (6) Arnes points repeatedly to ancient dynasty (7).
 - 21 (6) Dishing out for a party (7).
 - 22 (6) Queen who helped give Achilles the run-around (6).
 - 24 (6) Circle the green in Open (5).

Concise crossword, page 10

WEATHER

General situation: a trough of low pressure will move slowly east across the country. All parts will have a rather cloudy, showery day with some sunshine at times. Showers will develop during the day, becoming heavy and rather prolonged in places, especially later in southern England and possibly with the odd thunderstorm. It will feel less humid than recently in the South. South Wales, the south-east, south-west and East Anglia will see sunny intervals and showers. Winds will be light or moderate southerly. The rest of the country will also see sunny intervals and showers, which will be heavy and prolonged in places later, possibly with thunder. Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: little general change with showers or longer spells of rain in all parts.

ABROAD			
MIDDAY	C	F	WIND
Algeria	29	84	SE 10
Amman	21	70	SE 10
Athens	34	93	SE 10
Bahran	30	86	SE 10
Barcelona	1	34	SE 10
Belfast	26	79	SE 10
Berlin	27	81	SE 10
Bombay	32	90	SE 10
Bordeaux	27	81	SE 10
Brussels	27	81	SE 10
Budapest	26	79	SE 10
Cardiff	26	79	SE 10
Cape Town	26	79	SE 10
Chennai	32	90	SE 10
Chicago	26	79	SE 10
Cologne	26	79	SE 10
Corfu	32	90	SE 10
Dublin	26	79	SE 10
Edinburgh	26	79	SE 10
Faro	26	79	SE 10
Frankfurt	26	79	SE 10
Geneva	26	79	SE 10
Glasgow	26	79	SE 10
Harbin	26	79	SE 10
Hong Kong	32	90	SE 10
Isle of Man	26	79	SE 10
Jeddah	32	90	SE 10
Le Touquet	26	79	SE 10
Lisbon	26	79	SE 10
Locarno	26	79	SE 10
London	26	79	SE 10
Luxembourg	26	79	SE 10
Madrid	26	79	SE 10
Manila	32	90	SE 10
Moscow	26	79	SE 10
Munich	26	79	SE 10
Nairobi	26	79	SE 10
Naples	26	79	SE 10
Nice	26	79	SE 10
Osaka	32	90	SE 10
Paris	26	79	SE 10
Perth	26	79	SE 10
Prague	26	79	SE 10
Rangoon	32	90	SE 10
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	SE 10
Rome	26	79	SE 10
Saint Paul	26	79	SE 10
Santiago	26	79	SE 10
Sao Paulo	26	79	SE 10
Seoul	26	79	SE 10
Singapore	32	90	SE 10
Sofia	26	79	SE 10
Stockholm	26	79	SE 10
Strasbourg	26	79	SE 10
Sydney	26	79	SE 10
Taipei	32	90	SE 10
Tokyo	32	90	SE 10
Toronto	26	79	SE 10
Tripoli	26	79	SE 10
Valencia	26	79	SE 10
Vancouver	26	79	SE 10
Vladivostok	26	79	SE 10
Warsaw	26	79	SE 10
Washington	26	79	SE 10
Zurich	26	79	SE 10

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

AROUND BRITAIN			
Sun	Rain	ts	Max
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
12	1	1	1
13	1	1	1
14	1	1	1
15	1	1	1
16	1	1	1
17	1	1	1
18	1	1	1
19	1	1	1
20	1	1	1
21	1	1	1
22	1	1	1
23	1	1	1
24	1	1	1
25	1	1	1
26	1	1	1
27	1	1	1
28	1	1	1
29	1	1	1
30	1	1	1

General situation: a trough of low pressure will move slowly east across the country. All parts will have a rather cloudy, showery day with some sunshine at times. Showers will develop during the day, becoming heavy and rather prolonged in places, especially later in southern England and possibly with the odd thunderstorm. It will feel less humid than recently in the South. South Wales, the south-east, south-west and East Anglia will see sunny intervals and showers. Winds will be light or moderate southerly. The rest of the country will also see sunny intervals and showers, which will be heavy and prolonged in places later, possibly with thunder. Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: little general change with showers or longer spells of rain in all parts.

HIGH TIDES			
TODAY	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	6:32	7:2	6:43
Aberdeen	5:47	4:2	6:39
Abermouth	5:47	4:2	6:39
Belfast	3:29	3:7	4:10
Cardiff	11:46	11:4	5:2
Dover	10:52	5:0	11:03
Falmouth	10:45	5:1	11:03
Glasgow	5:04	5:1	5:42
Harwich	4:22	4:0	4:39
Holyhead	2:44	5:6	3:22
Leith	10:45	7:5	11:03
Liverpool	10:46	5:1	11:03
London	7:12	5:4	7:52
Lough	3:42	3:4	4:10
Lough	2:13	2:2	1:33
Lough	4:48	4:7	4:48
London	11:00	6:4	11:03
London	9:55	6:4	10:20
London	10:18	3:3	10:27
London	11:44	11:1	11:56
London	3:49	4:3	4:7
London	11:44	6:0	11:18
London	3:19	4:3	4:7
London	11:04	11:1	11:03
London	8:14	5:3	9:01
London	4:19	4:2	4:1

Tide measured in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

THE POUND			
	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.35	2.32	2.37
Austria Sch	21.80	20.70	22.90
Belgium F	66.45	61.29	71.63
Canada \$	2.24	2.13	2.35
Denmark Kr	11.75	11.15	12.35
Finland Mk	5.94	5.64	6.24
France F	10.28	9.78	10.78
Germany DM	3.96	3.85	4.07
Greece Dr	13.17	12.47	13.87
Hong Kong \$	1.18	1.16	1.20
India Rupee	22.25	21.25	23.25
Italy Lira	254	240	268
Japan Yen	3485	3305	3665
Netherlands Gld	11.35	10.75	11.95
Portugal Esc	240	225	255
South Africa R	4.95	4.15	4.75
Spain Ptas	166	156	176
Sweden Kr	10.82	10.27	11.37
Switzerland F	2.575	2.445	2.705
USA \$	1.702	1.622	1.782
Yugoslavia Dnr	1115	1015	1215

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TEMPUS

gain time

Dixons

DIXONS GROUP

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Cart of faith

SIB and the Bank will share securities checks

By Lawrence Lever

The Bank of England and the Securities and Investments Board have reached agreement on which of them will monitor the financial resources of banks engaged in securities business once the Financial Services Act comes into force.

However, the two bodies have been unable to produce uniform financial resources rules, which means banks face different tests to determine the adequacy of their resources depending on which supervisory body they come under.

The division of responsibilities over financial resources has been a live issue since the SIB published its blueprint for investor protection in December 1985.

This introduced the concept of the "lead regulator", — the supervisory body which would assume responsibility for monitoring the financial resources of institutions which are engaged in a diverse range of investment business.

Moreover, in the case of banks it was clear that there would be an overlap between the Bank of England's function as supervisor of banks and that of SIB, the new investor protection watchdog.

Under the agreement announced yesterday, where a bank uses separate subsidiaries for its securities business, the SIB or the relevant self-regulating organization, will monitor the financial resources of those subsidiaries.

However, the Bank will



Sir Kenneth Berrill: the SIB rules present a "clear red light" that the banks cannot pass

assume this role if a bank keeps its securities business in-house.

The SIB also published a 54-page discussion document yesterday on "position risk capital requirements". These prescribe the amount of capital investment businesses must have to protect trading positions which they hold for their own account.

They form part of the financial resources rules formulated by the SIB which are aimed at ensuring the solvency of investment businesses in a manner which does not unduly restrict their ability to compete.

The discussion document lays down rules and principles which the SIB suggests should apply to firms which are actively trading on their own account.

They encompass trading in equities, bonds, futures and options as well as underwriting and dealings in foreign currencies.

In the case of banks, different tests of capital adequacy will apply depending on whether the Bank of England or the SIB is the lead regulator.

This is because the position risk capital rules of the two supervisory bodies are not

identical. The SIB says that the differences were ones "of detail rather than of substance". The Bank will publish its rules next week.

Sir Kenneth Berrill, the SIB chairman said yesterday that its rules represented a "clear red light which must not be passed". They will not be applied on a case-by-case basis or in a flexible manner.

The SIB published its chairman's statement and accounts yesterday which shows that its deficit up to March 31 this year is £6.2 million — within the £7 million estimate it gave last year.

Regalian buys £22m palace plot

By Alexandra Jackson

Regalian Properties is paying the equivalent of more than £30 million an acre — the highest recorded price for residential land — for a 0.64 acre plot in Kensington Palace Gardens, West London.

The site, a former barracks next to Kensington Palace, is being sold by the Crown Estates Commissioners for £22.2 million. Planning permission has been obtained for a nine-storey block containing 20 luxury apartments.

Regalian could make as much as £15 million profit from the project. Building work will start next spring but the development will not be complete until early 1990. The flats are expected to sell for between £2.5 and £3 million each, which values the property at more than £50 million.

The deal is being financed with a placing with clawback for existing shareholders of 8,071,900 new ordinary shares at 27.5p a share. The new shares represent 9.6 per cent of the group's share capital. Regalian shares rose 18p yesterday to 306p.

In the year to the end of March, Regalian's profits more than doubled from £3.7 million to £8.2 million. City analysts are forecasting pretax profits of £15 million for the current year, rising to £30 million in 1988-1989.

Regalian has experience at the top end of the residential property market although it has also made a name for itself in recent years as a developer of "affordable" housing in the inner cities. It is particularly active in this and in the luxury end of London's docklands.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

Trade deficit renews pressure on dollar

United States trade figures for May released yesterday left the dollar with a sinking feeling. The deficit of \$14.4 billion (£9 billion) ended three months of improving figures and brings the cumulative deficit so far this year to \$68.9 billion.

The foreign exchange market reaction was considerably more abrupt than it might have been because of rumours circulating the day before that there would be a further improvement to around \$11 billion. When that figure failed to materialize the dollar dropped about 2.75 yen to a low of ¥148.25 and 2.35 pence to DM1.8255.

It is always risky to put a heavy burden of interpretation on one month's figures, and never more so than with an erratic series like the trade balance. About \$500 million of the deterioration in May reflected a higher oil import bill partly due to rising oil prices. Nevertheless the latest figures do not sustain the belief that the long slide in the dollar is beginning to produce a gradual improvement in the US deficit.

There has, it is true, been some improvement in the volume indices of US net exports. Given time, this improvement could be sufficient to offset the "J-curve" effect by which a devalued currency initially raises the cost of a given volume of imports and reduces earnings from exports. Every month in which the value figures for US trade deteriorates takes the edge of even this modest optimism.

The chances are that the latest shock to the system will not, on its own, be enough to undermine the period of stability in the dollar which has started two months ago. The currency is well above the low point of ¥138 reached on April 27. The Federal Reserve Board is believed to be keen to defend the dollar to counter concerns about rising inflation. At the weekend the Japanese finance minister Kiichi Miyazawa said again that the dollar had entered a phase of greater stability.

The fundamental concern about the domestic imbalance in the US economy has not changed. Faced with President Reagan's refusal to sanction any tax increases to reduce the budget deficit faster, Congress is reverting to Gramm-Rudman tactics and planning to legislate for automatic cuts in departmental spending. The implications for defence spending would almost certainly be unacceptable to the President and a new stalemate would ensue.

In the absence of fiscal retrenchment the danger is that all the burden of supporting the dollar will fall on monetary policy. But yesterday's poor industrial production figures for June, which showed an increase on the month of only 0.2 per cent, do not encourage the view that the Reagan Administration will look kindly on an early rise in

interest rates. There is the additional uncertainty of whether Alan Greenspan will prove a sufficiently robust successor at the Federal Reserve to Paul Volcker. Time will allow the effect of a more competitive dollar to show through in the trade figures but it is by no means certain that the currency markets will have the patience to wait.

The oil beneficiaries

North Sea oil, which briefly broke through \$20 a barrel earlier this week, is now trading above that level. The reasons are increased tension in the Arab Gulf and a wider acceptance within the oil industry that the latest agreement in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be firmly adhered to. The indications are that the price will remain at least at this level for the rest of the year. Optimists in the City take the view that oil will not drop below \$20 again. Some analysts, notably at Hoare Govett, have been saying since the start of this year that \$20 oil would arrive by August. All of them now claim they had the same view; they merely failed to put it as colourfully as HG.

The stronger price is good news for the shareholders of large companies operating in the North Sea, notably BP, whose tax efficient way of running its North Sea portfolio is regarded as the model for others. Within the next few days, BP is likely to unveil its latest move in this area — the sale of its stake in Ninian to a Japanese consortium which can make better use of the tax benefits than BP now can. This will contribute to the inevitable success of the Government's intended sale of its one-third holding in BP. Furthermore, if the Ninian sale does go through, BP's forthcoming listing on the Tokyo stock exchange will have enhanced appeal to the Japanese investor.

For good measure, the new management structure at Standard Oil in Cleveland, Ohio, which BP now fully controls, will be put in place next week. This should increase Wall Street's interest in BP, if anything leading the Government to revise upwards its anticipated return from the company. It seems that what's good for BP is good for the United Kingdom.

A higher North Sea oil price will also bring with it higher Government revenues from petroleum taxation and royalty payments. It might also bring forward higher petrol and oil price costs for the motorist, the householder and the large industrial user. Fierce competition on the garage forecourts, lower gas and electricity prices and continuing conservation measures would limit the downside effect on the economy. It might even dissuade the large oil companies from increasing prices to the consumer across the board.

Price tag of £9m for builder

By Our City Staff

James Crosby, the house-builder born of a management buyout from the Crosby family last December, is coming to the stock market through a placing of 3.96 million shares at 82p a share, valuing the group at £9 million. Dealings are expected to begin next Thursday.

James Crosby operates in the north-west of England, building houses priced from £25,000 to £100,000.

It earned pretax profits in the year to March of £898,000 on a turnover of £6.47 million.

Mr Michael Burgess, the chairman and managing director, said the group was looking for acquisitions to strengthen its position in the north-west.

BSB ties up £222m funding

By Joe Joseph

British Satellite Broadcasting, the consortium which landed the franchise for direct broadcasting by satellite, will start beaming down its three television channels by Christmas 1989. By the mid 1990s it expects to reach more than four million homes.

BSB yesterday confirmed it had tied up £222.5 million in its first stage of funding for the £625 million project and had struck a \$304 million (£188 million) deal with Hughes Aircraft of America for two HS 376 satellites to be delivered into orbit.

It will launch the service today by signing its 15-year franchise with the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

BSB is confident about its prospects, despite worries of increasing competition from rival satellites and a new study commissioned by the Home Office which urges the cre-

ation of one or two new pay channels alongside Britain's existing channels.

Sir Trevor Holdsworth, the chairman of BSB, yesterday hailed BSB's financing and IBA signing as "the most significant steps for the television industry in this country for several decades. The start of broadcasting will almost double overnight the number of UK national television channels."



Sir Trevor: "significant steps for the television industry"

The 12-inch diameter dishes and receiver equipment needed to receive the scrambled signals from space will cost about £200.

BSB's founder members — Anglia Television, Granada, Pearson and Virgin — contributed between £11.5 million and £35 million to the first round of funding. They were joined by seven others, including Australia's Bond Corporation, Reed International and Next.

This money will be paid by BSB's backers by pro rata calls beginning with £13.35 million now and rising to £172.5 million by mid-1989.

The balance of about £400 million needed to finance the project will probably be raised around the time of the start of broadcasting. The original shareholders will have first call to a stake in the remaining equity, with the rest probably being placed with institutions.

£31m deal for Taylor Woodrow

By Alexandra Jackson

Taylor Woodrow, the construction and property group, is to strengthen its £400 million property portfolio by paying £31 million for an investment property portfolio from The United Property Unit Trust.

Mr John Topping, the chairman of Taylor Woodrow Property Company, said the group's existing portfolio is short of small to medium-sized freeholds in the south of the country.

These new interests which span the retail, office and industrial markets, comprise 18 freehold and two leasehold properties in London and the Home Counties. The net annual income is £2 million which has scope for improvement through rent reviews.

Overseas setback for Bulmer

By John Bell City Editor

HP Bulmer, Britain's largest cider maker, is reviewing its overseas operations after a year of disappointing performance. Mr Richard Hollis, the finance director, said yesterday: "We have had a number of approaches, along a variety of lines and we are studying them all carefully."

These options range from partnerships and joint ventures to whole or partial disposal. The Bulmer board is expected to finalize its plans in

the next few months. The need for action is most pressing in the US where the group's investment stands at about \$30 million (£18 million).

Operating profits from the overseas drinks division fell from £1.65 million to £1.022 million in the year to April.

In the US, Bulmer's apple juice concern, Red Cheek, has been hit by a weak dollar and a fiercely competitive juice market. Steps have been taken to improve profits.

Elsewhere in the group, pretax profits showed only a

modest growth of 6 per cent during the year to £12.481 million, although this masks a 15 per cent advance in the second half. Operating profits in the largest profit centre, British cider and fruit juices, fell from £12.05 million to £10.355 million, largely due to rationalization costs.

The cider market nationally was flat with Bulmer losing market share principally because of the fact that a big customer, Greenall Whitley, acquired its own cider manufacturing capacity.

Wines and spirits were a bright spot, with operating profits up from £1.93 million to £3.4 million, helped by growing sales of Perrier and Red Stripe lager, for which Bulmer has the British distribution rights.

Mr Hollis is bullish about the current year. Analysts are looking for profits in the region of £15 million for the year. Shareholders are to receive a final dividend of 4.7p, making a total of 8p compared with 7.5p last time.

Saved for a rainy day

Lord Kagan — he of the Gannex mac name — is, in his 72nd year, severing his long-standing Yorkshire connections to concentrate on his career in politics, in the House of Lords. No doubt influenced by his old chum Lord Wilson — who immortalized the macs Kagan still manufactures at a mill near Leeds — Kagan has, I hear, put his magnificent ivy-clad Halifax mansion, Barkisland Hall, a listed building built in the reign of Charles I, up for sale. Offers in excess of £250,000 are being invited. He is also selling a large, detached house in Flixby, Yorkshire and will from now on reside in his London apartment. Kagan denies that the sales have been forced on him by a shortage of cash — Gannex macs are no longer de rigueur in the world of high fashion. "It's not a question of money," he says. "I'm spending so much time now in London at the House of Lords that I really have no further use for the Hall."

Perhaps the taxman has a heart after all. Since 1881 the Inland Revenue has allowed "reasonable funeral expenses" to be deducted from a deceased person's estate before it is taxed. But not, for some strange reason, the cost of a tombstone. Yesterday, however, the Revenue changed its mind and announced that such expenditure was "reasonable" after all. It means that in future the cost of the tombstone can be deducted before inheritance tax is levied. No doubt we will all, one day, be grateful.

Carol Leonard

A Royal toast to No 10

Forced to abandon his favourite London eatery, Jams in Albemarle Street, after it was discovered by Fleet Street's notorious paparazzi, Prince Michael of Kent paid his first lunchtime visit to Number 10 yesterday — not the Prime Minister's official residence, but the new restaurant in Old Burlington Street financed by David Wickins. Wickins, who founded British Car Auctions — recently swallowed up by Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group — dined with him, as did Stuart Stradling, a partner at Royal brokers Rowe & Pitman, Ken Foreman, a director of Atwoods, the gravel and waste disposal group (where Denis Thatcher is also on the board) and, of course, Wickins' new boss, Ashcroft. "We served a traditional British menu — smoked salmon followed by lamb cutlets, washed down with Premier Cru," says Sloaney blonde bombshell Julie Craven, Wickins' partner in the restaurant venture, who confides that she hopes Prince Michael was sufficiently impressed to consider making Number 10 his new regular haunt.

Elephant man

Who says all those weight problems in the City aren't caused by alcohol? Rowan Morgan, the elephant man at stockbroker Credit Suisse Buckmaster & Moore — so named because he adores the species and has a collection of more than 40 model elephants in his Brimley home — has

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Yup, it's Yuppie disease

If you periodically feel as if you haven't the strength to get up out of your chair, or even to lift a coffee cup, you could be suffering from a bout of Yuppie Disease. Doctors in the US have thus labelled a mysterious illness which seems to strike clusters of predominantly young, professional men and women. It is particularly prevalent in Wall

Street and Hollywood with victims suffering from a loss of physical and mental energy, swollen glands, fever and even memory loss. Prolapsed epidemiologist Jonathan Kaplan, of the Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, says: "We don't know what it causes it and have a hard time diagnosing it."

stitutional salesman. If he succumbs to temptation — which he claims to have successfully resisted so far — he will have to pay Parish £10 per tot.

City slickers

Parliament certainly does have a vested interest in the City. According to figures just published by Labour Research, a total of 17 Conservative MPs list being an underwriter at Lloyd's as one of their more lucrative sidelines; many more are "names" at Lloyd's, while 14 are merchant bankers. A further 122 supplement their £18,500 salary with company directorships. Their backgrounds are, however, marginally less privileged than they were, it seems. Some 37 per cent of all Tory MPs went to a public school and then Oxbridge, compared with 28 per cent of the new Tory MPs who joined Parliament as a result of last month's election.



"I'm sorry, madam, but we're not allowed to sell BAA shares in the sales"

FREE TRIAL OFFER

Why you didn't turn £500 into £94,474 in less than four years!

Let's imagine that in the Autumn of 1982 you took out a free trial subscription to our weekly newsletter, STOCKMARKET CONFIDENTIAL. You invested £500 and three years nine months later you had made a colossal profit of £94,474. Impossible? Assuming that you bought and sold at the mid price, it was possible — here's how you did it.

FOLLOWING THE EXPERT'S EXPERT

In November 1982 you accepted a free trial subscription to STOCKMARKET CONFIDENTIAL. After monitoring the success of our tips for the first four weeks you were then confident enough to take the plunge. You invested £500 in a penny share, Seaman, tipped in our issue of December 22. A few weeks later the shares had gone up from 12p to 52p and we advised you to sell. You found yourself with a tidy profit of £2,068.

Being prudent you waited a month or so before having a second go. You then followed another of our penny share tips, Dollman Photographic, and invested the whole of the £2,068. Ten weeks later the shares had gone from 78p to 155p. You sold on our advice, and your original £500 had risen to £3,924.

Faithfully following our buy/sell recommendations you then saw your capital quickly multiply:

Share Bought	Date Bought	Date Sold	Bought At	Sold At	Capital After Sale
Seaman	30/11/82	5/1/83	12p	52p	£2,068
Dollman Photographic	10/1/83	19/2/83	78p	155p	£3,924

An allowance of 40% has been made for dealing costs.

After this major success you decided not to put all your eggs in one basket. So you spent £12,607 buying Lancia at 174p, keeping back £760 to take a small plunge with WSL (another profitable prospect), buying 2000 shares at 38p. But whoops! Seeing the share drop to 37p after a month's holding you sold it — losing you £54. If you had waited a few more weeks you would have taken a profit of £290. Then on July 10, you decided to sell Lancia at 40p, yielding you £27,519, and you resolved to go back in at the earliest opportunity.

WHY YOU CAN ACT WITH SURE CONFIDENCE

Following our tip on July 17 1985 you invested the entire proceeds from the sale of Lancia and WSL — £28,225, in Greens King & Sons. Eight weeks later, when we told you to sell, the share had risen from 182p to 215p and you found yourself sitting on a small fortune of

£36,938. Over the next 10 months your record looked like this:

Share Bought	Date Bought	Date Sold	Bought At	Sold At	Capital After Sale
Greens King & Sons	4/8/85	11/1/86	182p	215p	£36,938
Sumner	12/1/86	11/2/86	77p	94p	£33,972
Consolidated	11/2/86	12/2/86	167p	217p	£36,775
Wines & Spirits	22/2/86	19/3/86	280p	470p	£70,561
Star Plus Group	24/3/86	10/4/86	270p	340p	£34,424

An allowance of 40% has been made for dealing costs.

And that's how you could have — in the space of less than four years — turned £500 into an amazing £94,474! There would have been some tax to pay but with a capital gain of that size it's almost a pleasure to pay the Inland Revenue.

The story is imaginary but the investment facts are true. All the buy/sell recommendations you followed appeared on the dates shown in STOCKMARKET CONFIDENTIAL. And you might have done even better — We've left out some of our best recommendations: Albion (up 31.5%), JSD Computers (44.7%).

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Mersey Docks & Harbour Board up 166% since 3/6/87 and Acacia Jewellery up 708% in 3 weeks!

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS...

...is knowing the right time to sell and take profits. True, some of our shares continue to rise after we sell — normally at a much lower rate than before. Others drop back in price dramatically... Samuelson Group for instance has dropped from the 750p we sold them at down to 710p (adjusted for 1.5 split).

The only way to make money on the stock market is to have reliable advice and the ability to move fast. Before the world gets around and prices rocket.

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THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

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UNLISTED SECURITIES

1987						1987						1987					
High	Low	Company	Bid	Price	Chg	High	Low	Company	Bid	Price	Chg	High	Low	Company	Bid	Price	Chg
					%						%						%
34	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
35	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
36	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
37	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
38	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
39	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
40	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
41	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
42	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
43	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
44	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
45	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
46	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
47	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
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49	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
50	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
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74	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
75	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
76	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
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80	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
81	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
82	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
83	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
84	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
85	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
86	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
87	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
88	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
89	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
90	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
91	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
92	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
93	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
94	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
95	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
96	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
97	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
98	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
99	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12
100	1	A. & M. Co.	26	27	4	86	23	37	84	4	48	158	127	127	105	200	12

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Commodity	Unit	Price	Open	High	Low	Settle	Vol	P/E	1987	High	Low	Company	Unit	Price	Open	High	Low	Settle	Vol	P/E
Alia	100	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Amey	100	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Amey	100	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
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Portfolio
—Gold—

\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

**Claims required for
+44 points**
Claimants should ring 0254-5327

1987		Price	Overs	Days of sale	Yld		
High	Low						
065	38	Company P S	296	363	-	12.3	4.7
065	37	North	296	363	-	12.3	4.7
17	72	North	16	177	42	-	-
17	72	North	16	177	42	-	-
368	85	(ASAP)	363	205	-5	9.9B	37
368	85	(ASAP)	363	205	-5	9.9B	37
218	208	De Units	218	216	-	52.3	24.4
105	58	New London	58	56	-	-	-
83	111	Oil Search	82	84	-	-	-
125	54	Perpetua	125	54	-	-	-
125	54	Perpetua	125	54	-	-	-
61	37	Promer	70	79	+7	2.5	2.8
61	37	Promer	70	79	+7	2.5	2.8
86	84	Polymet	109	94	-	-	-
86	84	Polymet	109	94	-	-	-
273	258	Rayfield	273	273	-	220.1	27
273	258	Rayfield	273	273	-	220.1	27
173	158	Soloway	173	273	-	8.6	3.2
173	158	Soloway	173	273	-	8.6	3.2
54	34	Tel Energy	52	54	-	-	-
54	34	Tel Energy	52	54	-	-	-
167	79	Tempest	167	79	-	-	-
167	79	Tempest	167	79	-	-	-
280	180	Tenra Energy	280	280	-	-	-
280	180	Tenra Energy	280	280	-	-	-
112	89	Woodside	89	83	-2	7.2	2.4
112	89	Woodside	89	83	-2	7.2	2.4

OVERSEAS TRADERS

213	85	Chatterley	208	213	-	9.6	4.5
179	79	Fujita (Lagos)	179	79	-	3.1	4.1
179	79	Fujita (Lagos)	179	79	-	3.1	4.1
806	323	London Landfill	806	323	-	20.0	4.0
806	323	London Landfill	806	323	-	20.0	4.0
260	160	London Landfill	260	160	-	16.9	5.9
260	160	London Landfill	260	160	-	16.9	5.9
141	305	Petroleum Zech	141	305	-	9.8	2.8
141	305	Petroleum Zech	141	305	-	9.8	2.8
337	185	Polytec	331	330	-	11.9	9.8
337	185	Polytec	331	330	-	11.9	9.8
136	221	Rena Kersley	143	141	-	0.7	0.5
136	221	Rena Kersley	143	141	-	0.7	0.5

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

SHOES AND LEATHER					
315	178	Games Room	310	320	
185	45	Haddenb. Sens	180	+2	13.7
365	20	Lambert Howarth	360		4.4
205	170	Reform	200		9.6
241	146	Strong & Fisher	235	+1	13.6
328	226	Style	325	+35	6.9
					2.1

TEXTILES					
315	390	Altent Text	370	380	+10
330	190	Beale (John)	320	-5	11.8
132	102	Barnard (A)	125		7.9
268	167	Bolton	255	78	+3
278	137	By Monitor	275	+2	6.9
336	204	Coats	330	118	122
156	304	Comptons (sa)	154	-1	13.0
285	145	Crowther (A)	275	213	4.5
328	145	Deane	325	+1	13.0
285	145	Dowling (A)	275	213	4.5
328	145	Dowling (A)	275	213	4.5
328	145	Dowling (A)	275	213	4.5

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

July 16, 1987

Human beings are the lifeblood of any organization. But if the organization is to thrive and perform successfully that lifeblood needs to be renewed and replaced. So when vacancies occur they need to be filled as rapidly, economically and as accurately as possible. Not just because you need people to do the work but because the future of the company depends crucially on the calibre and motivation of the people who join the payroll.

Recruiting new staff is perhaps the most vital task any manager undertakes. And the way to get the best possible candidates for your vacancies is by telling the right audience about what you have to offer. My belief, as a recruitment consultant with more than 20 years' experience, is that press advertising remains the single and most effective way of communicating with that audience.

Despite the growth in electronic media, it is newspapers and magazines that offer still the most productive route for reaching and pinpointing specific audiences. The strength and diversity of the British Press and the way in which it is read around the world ensure that the person that you as a recruiter want to meet, the key person who is "out there somewhere", is almost certainly reading a publication in which you can advertise.

Getting the recruitment campaign right, however, is not easy.

From drawing up an exact job specification to placing the ads strategically in order to obtain maximum coverage involves a string of professional skills. That is why many companies turn to recruitment consultancies such as ours that live and breathe in the recruitment market every day. The result should be that the recruitment exercise is carried out as swiftly and effectively as possible.

Of course, the recruitment operation is taking place in a market that itself is becoming more and more complicated. There are more jobs, more opportunities and greater mobility.

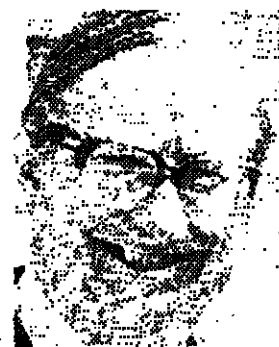
It is not just that ambitious executives expect to move on rapidly, accelerating constantly as they climb the ladder of success. But technological innovation itself is compelling companies to recruit new people as new processes are introduced and new markets sought.

Meanwhile corporate success by itself creates demand for fresh talent as organizations expand and create opportunities for new people to join. Along with the opportunities, however, also come risks. By appointing the wrong person, especially in a vital executive job, you could be storing up trouble for the future.

So the aim of any recruiter amid this confused turmoil must be to assemble the best possible shortlist. Ideally everyone on that list should be a winner. The employer

George Campbell-Johnston: Recruiting new staff is possibly a manager's most vital task

A company's future relies on the calibre of its employees



George Campbell-Johnston is chief executive of the CJA Consultants Group, which specializes in recruitment at senior managerial level worldwide.

needs the luxury of not being able to make a mistake because everyone he sees should be able to do well in the job. All he has to do is select the candidate he thinks would do best.

To reach this stage, however, you need to throw the widest possible net. A book of "contacts" is seldom sufficient. It is the reach of the Press that means that it is far and away the best place to start.

A well written advertisement, placed carefully in the publications most likely to reach the target audience, is the most reliable device for attracting the best possible candidates from whom a shortlist can be produced.

Of course, like everything else, recruitment advertising can be done well or badly. But at its best it is unbeatable.

For a start press advertising reaches vast numbers of readers. It is not only immediate job-seekers

who look at the advertisements. Most managers and professionals will keep an eye on the recruitment pages so as to keep abreast of what is going on in their field.

If an advertisement attracts their interest they will have the time and opportunity to mull it over and digest it before coming to any decision. If the campaign is being conducted properly they may well come across the ad several times - in a quality daily, a Sunday and perhaps a specialist magazine as well. There is also the chance that a friend, colleague, or even spouse will see it and discuss it, thereby adding to the interest.

At the end of the day, however, a press advertisement allows the individual to make up his or her mind in an unpressurized way. If readers decide to apply, it will be because the motivation is right.

And the question of motivation is very important. The danger of

some recruitment methods, especially where so-called head-hunting is used, is that the recruiters push or persuade candidates into applying against their will or better judgment.

People are quite rightly suspicious of foot-in-the-door salesmanship and there is a similar moral where recruitment is concerned. The more the candidates come forward of their own free will because they were intrigued or attracted by the advertisement, the better their motivation and the more likely that they will be happy in the job.

So what is it that makes a good recruitment ad? My view is that as soon as a reader glances at an advertisement, five key features should jump out at him - the title of the job, the company, the location, the content of the job, and the prospects it offers.

If those five key features strike home then you have secured the readers' interest and they will follow willingly as you provide greater detail in the body of the advertisement.

Usually between 24 and 28 points need to be made about any job. That is the kind of depth that a good potential candidate will want to help him decide whether or not to go on to the next stage.

The level of remuneration must, of course, be included in the advertisement but not necessarily prominently. The good candidate is attracted by the job and what it offers by way of prospects rather than being merely interested in the immediate money.

Recently our company was advertising a position carrying a negotiable salary of £120,000 to £160,000. However, the prospect of a directorship could well provide the greater attraction for this

particular client organization. Money needs to be important to you as a recruiter. You want to ensure that you are getting a cost-effective service, which will attract a good candidate as fast as possible.

Again recruitment agencies that use the Press are usually a good choice. On filling the appointment most agencies will charge 17.5 per cent of the first year's income, compared, for example, with a typical 30 to 40 per cent charged by many headhunters. And on speed too there is almost no contest. An assignment will normally be completed (that is, reach the shortlist interview stage) within two and a half weeks of the last appearance of the advertisement.

Other methods such as search operations can drag on for months. Indeed, we recently filled a post in a merchant bank on the very day the first advertisement appeared after it had languished unfilled with a search agency for four months.

I value our relationship with the Press. Given the fact that our group advertises in more than 60 publications every month, maybe that is not surprising. But we remain convinced that press advertising has the infinite advantage over all other methods of allowing the individual to say "no" without any embarrassment. You should never try to sell people a job. Let them choose it freely and they will make much better recruits.

Appointments Phone: 01-481 4481

Appointments Phone: 01-481 4481

THE LONDON RESEARCH CENTRE

The London Research Centre has been established to provide information and carry out research projects on issues affecting the Capital. The major part of the Centre's programme is carried out on behalf of the London Boroughs. However, work is also undertaken on a consultancy basis for individual bodies.

The Centre is staffed by an experienced team, whose work includes the operation of a complex library system, analysis of economic investment, population projections and research and analysis of housing and planning issues.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF DIRECTOR

SALARY £27,375 to £29,982 (incl. London Weighting)

This influential top post offers the opportunity to shape the future for this newly created organisation. We are looking for a rare combination, research experience plus management skills of a high order together with the ability to promote the Centre's services. The job involves managing the Centre and its resources and developing, directing and co-ordinating the work of its two divisions, comprising 141 staff.

The Director will establish and promote the Centre as a major research organisation, capable of working to the highest professional standards. A thorough understanding of the value and potential uses of research in a local government context is therefore important.

You will need to demonstrate the ability to manage staff in a multi-disciplinary organisation and have the enthusiasm and commitment to rise to the challenge of selling the Centre's services. Good communication skills are essential, and proven marketing, negotiating and promotional skills are also very important.

Please quote reference: LRC/12/D.

Further details and application forms can be obtained from:

Administration Group
London Research Centre
Room 511a
The County Hall
London SE1 7PB
Telephone: 01-633 7936 (24 hours answering service)

All application forms must be returned to the above address by August 12th 1987. Interviews will be held during the early part of September.

This post is suitable for job share.

Our jobs are open to all races, both sexes, lesbians and gay men and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people. The London Research Centre is co-ordinated by Islington Council on behalf of the London Boroughs.



Management Consultants

• FRANCE • GERMANY • UK

Strategy, Information Systems & Information Technology

SRI International (formerly Stanford Research Institute) is one of the world's leading problem-solving organisations performing consulting and research for clients in commerce, industry and government worldwide.

SRI's world headquarters are located at Menlo Park in California's Silicon Valley, with the European Headquarters in Croydon, Surrey.

We are expanding our consulting activities in Europe and currently have openings for a small number of Senior Management Consultants at our offices in Croydon, Paris and Frankfurt.

If you are interested in any of these positions please send me a detailed C.V., including salary and a contact telephone number.

Ray Lupini, Director Human Resources,
SRI International,
Menlo Park House,
4 Addiscombe Road, Croydon CR0 5TT.

PARIS

We need one Senior Consultant specialising in Information Systems, and another in Strategy. In both cases Grande Ecole is essential, as is fluent French and English, and appropriate consulting experience.

FRANKFURT

We seek a Senior Consultant with a background in Information Technology. Fluent German and English are essential, with at least six years' relevant experience in industry or consulting.

CROYDON

We need two Senior Consultants to perform and supervise international assignments related to the evaluation and development of information systems for clients in the finance and retail industries.

We also need two others specialising in strategy within the Electronics and the Health industries. For these we require a good technical degree, an MBA and at least five years' relevant experience.

SRI International

Managing Director

Negotiable around £35-40,000+benefits
Southern England

Our client, a leading fresh food producer with a turnover of £20 million, is part of a public group and in its sector is the largest operator in Europe with four divisions all located in Southern England. The company has a reputation for the excellence of its product and sells most of its output direct to the major supermarkets.

The Managing Director is shortly to be promoted within the Group and the company is now seeking his successor.

This is essentially a practical role, demanding involvement at all levels, particularly in the operational side of the business where standards are of paramount importance.

The successful candidate is likely to be at present in a related industry sector, ideally another fresh food producer, with an established management track record. An accountancy qualification would be advantageous but is not a prerequisite. Personal qualities should include strength of character, a 'shirt-sleeves' approach and dedication to excellence.

The remuneration package reflects the seniority of the appointment and in addition will include profit sharing.

Please write, in confidence, with full career details including current salary to Nigel Bates FCA, ref.A.34001.

MSL International (UK) Ltd,
52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.
Offices in Europe, the Americas, Australasia and Asia Pacific.

MSL International

THE SOVEREIGN CENTRE

The new prestigious Sovereign Centre, opening Autumn 1988, will probably have one of the largest areas of water space in Europe together with extensive catering and multipurpose function being designed and built by Clifford Barnett Developments Limited with Architects, Charles Smith.

Situated on our seashore, the Centre will cater for half a million visitors each year as the South-Coast's premier indoor tourist attraction and comprises:

- 33½ metres 6 Lane Pool
- Diving Tank
- New Free Form Fun Pool with the latest Slides and Fun Features
- Adventure/Sports/Function/Shop/Amusements Areas
- Spectators' Gallery for 300
- 20 metres Laser Pool

We are looking for:

A General Manager with a commercial approach with between 3-5 years' experience who has the ability to manage and promote the new Centre. Salary circa £16,000 + bonus.

A dynamic Marketing and Promotions Manager to ensure the Centre attains an international reputation. You would be required to establish and implement a vigorous marketing programme. Salary £11,000 + bonus.

A Commercial & Financial Administrator to maintain up-to-date computerised administrative and financial systems. Salary £11,000 + bonus.

A Profit-Sharing Bonus Scheme together with a generous Relocation Package is available.

Applications are invited for the above appointments. Members of recognised Baths and Leisure Institutes will be particularly welcome. However, candidates from other backgrounds who can demonstrate sound commercial managerial achievements are also invited to apply. Closing Date: 24th August, 1987.

For an informal discussion and/or application form please contact:
RON CUSONS - EASTBOURNE LEISURE POOL LIMITED
Winter Garden Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 4BP
Tel: (0323) 25252

Its Shore fun indoors

MOVE INTO MARKETING

Experienced Recruitment Consultant

MBN Marketing Appointments was launched by the MacBlain Nash Group of Recruitment Companies some two years ago and has achieved excellent results in terms of turnover, growth and impact on the marketplace.

As an autonomous company it offers the experienced Recruitment Consultant the benefits of significant responsibility and decision making, with the backing and investment of a large organisation.

We have built up a reputation for a professional and personal service of the highest quality amongst our impressive list of blue chip clients. In order to maintain these standards we are determined to recruit only the best industry specialists to whom we offer an outstanding remuneration package.

Utilising your consultancy expertise, preferably gained in a management or senior appointments environment, you will work on marketing assignments in a variety of product sectors before being given your own specific area of responsibility to service and develop.

This is an exciting opportunity to become a key member of a successful, professional team at a time of growth and expansion. For a confidential discussion, please contact Geoffrey Nash, Director, on 01-409 1874 or write to him at MBN Marketing Appointments Limited, 12A St George Street, London W1R 9DE.



BLANCHARDS PLC BLANCHARDS' SLOANE STREET SHOWROOM

Blanchards plc invite applications from ambitious motivated sales persons, experienced in selling top quality furniture and used to working in an international interior design environment. For the right applicant the remuneration package will reflect the importance we attach to this position.

Please write to:
Mr Mark Aldbrook,
Blanchards plc,
178 Sloane Street,
London SW1X 9QL
enclosing an up-to-date CV.

The Royal Town Planning Institute

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

c. £9,500

The Public Affairs Assistant will have a key role in assisting the Institute to comment on issues of public and professional concern, including the countryside, housing, transport, research, planning aid and environmental education.

Applicants should have one or more of the following: Experience of local or central government; experience of town and country planning; a relevant degree. Sound administrative ability and competent typing are essential.

Job description and application form from:
The Royal Town Planning Institute
26 Portland Place
LONDON W1N 4BE
01-636 9107

Closing date 27th July 1987;
interviews 3rd August 1987.

VIDEO FILMS

Sales People

Required for a large Video Leasing and Hire Company in South East London. Salary between £8 - £10,000 pa plus expenses. Clean driving licence and car essential.

Telephone for application forms 9am-5pm,
Monday to Friday on:
01-699 3235

LIBRARY/ARCHIVES ASSISTANT

We are a busy friendly young practice of Consulting Engineers (100 staff) near Farringdon Tube Station, and we need a resourceful Librarian/Archivist. Typing not required. Will suit graduate or mature person returning to work. Non-smoker preferred.

Four weeks' holiday and free lunches three times a week, together with competitive salary.

Please write enclosing CV to:

Alison Greig, Alan Baxter & Associates,
14-16 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6DR
(No Agencies)

Our expanding

MARINE SYNDICATE

At Lloyds requires a bright young person educated to 'A' level standard to join the box. In return we offer a competitive salary plus benefits package with good prospects for the right applicant.

Please apply in writing with full CV to:
Josephine Maloney, Langton Underwriting Agents Ltd, 21 Widegate St., London E1 7HP.

WEST END ART GALLERY

seeks assistant gallery manager/managers to help run the day to day activities of the gallery. Applicants should apply in writing to:

The Managing Director,
Taylor Gallery,
4 Royal Arcade,
London W1X 3HD.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

NATIONAL ACCOUNT SALES EXECUTIVES



Genesis the breakthrough your career needs

c. £17k + car

There's never been a product like it. Called Genesis, it's the latest intelligent security system from Securicor Granley. And we do mean intelligent - such is its sophistication that it has effectively outdated all its rivals.

But even Genesis can't sell itself. Which is why we're now on the look-out for some exceptional salesmen and women.

You will be selling this and our other intruder alarm systems to major national clients... blue chip companies with a broad spread of operations across the country. You will be actively involved in both the pursuit of new business and the servicing of existing clients.

This is an excellent opportunity to become involved with a more sophisticated product - where a more in-depth knowledge of clients' requirements is both needed and rewarded.

You will have already dealt with clients on a national level - ideally within a service industry - and you will certainly have the sort of temperament that suits the long-term sell.

Aged between 25 and 40, you will be articulate and self-motivated with excellent negotiating skills. Above all, you will relish a challenge at this level.

What we're offering in return is a very competitive package - a generous salary, a car and the sort of benefits you'd expect from a UK market leader. We'll also provide you with relocation assistance, where appropriate.

Please write with full career details to: Christine Williams, Securicor Granley Systems Ltd, Genesis House, 43 Molesey Avenue, West Molesey, Surrey, KT8 0SF.

**SECURICOR
GRANLEY**
the leader

HAVE YOU BEEN TOO BUSY WORKING TO FIND THE RIGHT CAREER?

For years many of us have been involved in the day to day necessities of living that we have given little thought to how we might enhance our careers.

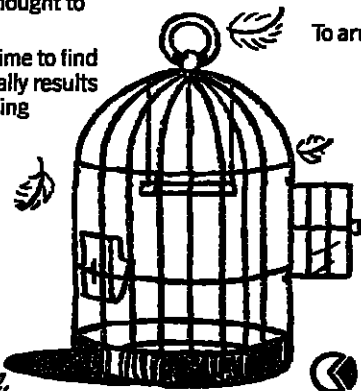
We are just too busy working to make the time to find our true vocation, this is a paradox which usually results in a feeling of wanting to change but not knowing how to go about it.

Chusid Lander can change all that.

We are a group of specialist career consultants whose sole function is to guide experienced executives like you to achieve your personal and financial ambitions.

We guarantee that we will commit our time and effort until you are satisfied that your career objectives have been realised.

Instead of being cooped up, we'll help you fly.



For thirty years we have been striving for the best. Now it's your turn!

To arrange an early confidential appointment, without obligation, telephone your nearest office, (24 hour answerphone in London) or send us your cv.

LONDON 01-580 6771
BIRMINGHAM 021-643 8102
BRISTOL 0272 262367
MANCHESTER 063 228 0089
NOTTINGHAM 0949 37911
GLASGOW 041-332 1502
BELFAST 0232 621824

CHUSID LANDER
35/37 Fitzroy Street, London W1P 5AF

SALES MANAGER Engineering Contracting

"Not many people can do it.
But if you combine
technical excellence with
sales management
success - it's worth
talking to
Costain".

Worldwide capability
in Engineering
Contracting, Mining,
Housing and Property

In what have been difficult times for the process industry, Costain Petrocarbon has prospered. We are a British company, successful world-wide. Our reputation, our list of blue chip clients and our turn-over have grown side by side. Since our inception, we have provided our staff with a measure of security currently not believed in this industry. We are constantly seeking high calibre staff to play a key role in the continuing expansion of a company already renowned for its advanced technology, for the quality of its conceptual thinking and having the ability to get things done to time within cost.

We believe that there are not many people in the industry capable of tackling this demanding role. Based on your technical knowledge you will be required to sell the Nuclear Division's know-how and technology. Hence we are looking for a practical nuclear industry engineer, with a sound background in design and who can demonstrate success in selling major engineering contracts to the Nuclear industry in the UK or overseas. Commercial acumen and marketing flair are key elements.

We envisage that you will be a Chartered Engineer with an Honours Degree in Chemical or Mechanical Engineering. You will probably be 35-45, but if you are of the calibre we seek and are outside that range, please do not be deterred from talking to us.

The rewards for contributing to this success story are considerable. A competitive salary and a superb benefits package. Pleasant offices on the South Manchester/Cheshire border, close to the motorway network. Attractive housing at reasonable cost, with relocation where appropriate.

Please telephone or write for an application form or send a CV to: Personnel Department, Costain Petrocarbon Limited, Gateway House, Salford Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 5WN. Tel: 061-436 8000 (up until 6pm weekdays).

Costain is an equal opportunity employer.

Costain Petrocarbon Limited

A Career in International Recruitment

Shuter Smith International is synonymous with the professional placement of computer specialists within the European sector.

We are seeking an enthusiastic and determined person aged 25-30 to join our Recruitment Division, which provides a high-grade advertising and selection capability to some of Europe's leading organisations.

You should have a minimum of 2 years' commercial office experience, together with strong inter-personal skills and a thoroughly businesslike approach. A keen interest in computers and the stamina and determination to succeed in competitive sales situations are essential.

Some fluency in German with either French or Dutch is desirable. Full industry training will be provided and candidates can expect an attractive salary and incentives package.

Write to Ray Parker (Director) at Shuter Smith International, 11 Gower Street, London WC1E 6HB.

**Shuter Smith
International**

Business Development Manager

£15,000 neg. Central London

This Swedish Property Development and Investment Company requires a Business Development Manager. You should be a Graduate with a sound knowledge of International Finance and Investment Affairs, as well as experience in acquiring prime real estate for development purposes.

You must be perfectly Bilingual in English and Swedish, be between 28 and 35 years of age, have the ability to take on responsibility, possess good management skills and liaise with international clients on financial aspects of Property Investment.

The salary includes profit share.

Please send a full CV to Victoria Fielding, PER, Rex House, 4-12 Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PP.

PER

Britain's Largest Executive Recruitment Consultancy

GRADUATE SALES EXECUTIVE

NORTH LONDON OR NORTHERN HOME COUNTIES
Earnings Opportunity £218,000 + Car, Mid/Late 20s

Our client, Electrolux Ltd, well known as a leading manufacturer and supplier of household appliances, has a division which supplies goods to the service and leisure industry.

They are seeking an ambitious Graduate, aged 24/25 with around two years work experience in a promotional or sales position where negotiating experience has been gained in a product or service related background. The position will give the opportunity to deal with Senior Buyers of large organisations. The appointment comes with the opportunity to work largely independently on identifying and meeting the needs of new and existing clients throughout the U.K. The opportunity for promotion, based on success, is excellent.

Basic salary is negotiable, but would be made attractive to the right applicant, and will be coupled with a commission scheme which will recognise results. Other large Company benefits include 25 days annual holiday, bonus and re-education package.

To discuss your interest contact Roger Hoyle on 0893 72881 or write (with CV) to:

AdSkill AdSkill Confidential Recruitment, 40 New Windsor Street, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 3TU

THE TIMES ONLY THE VERY BEST NEED APPLY

We are expanding our successful sales department due to the continued growth of our publications.

Therefore there are opportunities for sales people who possess the qualities and character to compliment our existing team. The required qualifications are a good level of education, enthusiasm, dedication, and a good appearance. Minimum 35 words per minute typing.

There will be ample scope to capitalise on new business opportunities and full training will be given to equip you to meet the challenge and demands of this role. The right applicants will be ideally aged under 35 and will reside in London or within easy travelling distance.

Your ability to respond to the competitive nature of advertising in order to develop new business for Times Newspapers will earn you the reward of an excellent starting salary plus generous bonus scheme and holiday entitlement.

To apply contact:
Pamela Hamilton-Dick
on

01 822 9343

Are You Hungry For Success?

Use your Sales Potential to train for a career in Brook Street.
You might have this type of experience already.
You may need to be trained.

But if you can produce the results - the rewards are excellent.
We believe that the job should be good fun and you should be the type of person that can work happily and productively in a highly charged environment.

If you are hungry for success - then phone now!

Naomi Conway on 283 7935 Claire Nicol on 623 3966 Louis Tomazou on 481 8411
172 Bishopsgate EC2 13/133 Cannon St. EC4 108 Fenchurch St. EC3

BETTER PEOPLE COME FROM
BROOK STREET

Commercial Executive

Numerate Graduate - London Based

International Paint, the coatings division of Courtaulds, is the world's leading supplier of marine paints with worldwide manufacturing and selling operations.

We wish to recruit an ambitious young executive to join our London based marine paints commercial team. Responsibilities will be wide ranging and will include work on contractual relationships with associates, claims and guarantees, budgetary control and assessment of new business opportunities.

Applicants should be numerate graduates in their early 20's with at least 2 years relevant commercial industrial experience.

The successful applicant will ideally be studying for professional qualifications and will have the potential to progress rapidly into commercial management.

Together with an attractive remuneration package we also offer a benefits package associated with a successful international business.

Please apply to Mrs. S. Russell, Group Personnel Department, International Paint Plc., Stonegate Lane, Felling, Gateshead, NE10 0JY. Telephone 091 469 6111 ext. 2275.

International Paint

Sales Opportunities

Garrard & Company, the Crown Jewellers, wish to increase their sales team in their Showroom at 112 Regent Street.

Sales experience, though an advantage, is not essential, however, enthusiasm, commitment and drive are as is the confidence to respond to an international environment.

If you are smart, highly presentable and have the motivation to create a great and rewarding future for yourself, please apply in writing to:



Miss A. E. Jowett,
Personnel
Department,
Garrard &
Company,
106 Regent Street,
London W1R 6JH.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR YOUR LAST JOB?

Top U.S. company has opening in U.K. and Ireland. Must be non pressure, honest and looking for your last job. Qualified to open new accounts and upgrade established users. Repeat business, secure future. £25-£40,000 realistic first year earnings.

Call Nigel Hazeldine
0225 859097

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
THE S.O.S. SOCIETY
c £19,000

The SOS Society, a registered charity founded in 1929, runs 5 residential homes for the elderly and 3 Mental After Care and rehabilitation hostels. We are now seeking a suitably motivated manager with the skills and experience to succeed our retiring Chief Executive and lead a team of professional supervisory and care staff.

Supported by the Accountant, the Appeals Manager and a small staff, the Chief Executive answers to the Society's Chairman and Council for the day to day running of its affairs.

The nature of the Society's work and the fact that it is both a registered company and a Housing Association, means that the Chief Executive should be both diplomatic and decisive; patient and persuasive. He will be closely involved with Local Authorities, Government Departments, Health Authorities and the Housing Corporation. He will, therefore, need to have or be able to acquire an understanding of their regulations and procedures.

The Chief Executive will instruct the Society's professional advisors; administer the Society's Pension and Life Assurance schemes and, as their employer, will recruit, reward and encourage the Society's staff.

This important and interesting appointment provides an opportunity for a mature individual to play a key role in providing for many of those less fortunate members of the community, unable to fend for themselves, whom the Society helps.

The successful applicant will be required to take up the post at the end of the year after a handover period with the present incumbent.

Applications to:
Personnel Manager, The SOS Society,
38 Kensington Park Road, London, W11 3BU.
Tel: 01 221 0686.

CHIEF GAS
ENGINEER
LOWER HUTT
NEW ZEALAND

The Hutt Valley Energy Board has a vacancy for the position of Chief Gas Engineer, located in Lower Hutt, New Zealand.

The Board is a public Utility supplying electricity and gas to the greater part of the Wellington Metropolitan Area. The position is located in the Board's new Head Office, Lower Hutt, 12 miles north of Wellington, the capital city of New Zealand.

The appointee will be responsible for the design, planning, construction, operation and maintenance of the Board's Gas distribution system and will be required to report regularly on all facets.

Applicants should be either a Registered Engineer (NZ) or a Chartered Engineer (UK) or a Corporate Member of the Institution of Engineers (Australia) or equivalent, and must have had adequate experience in the distribution of natural gas.

The Board offers a competitive comprehensive benefits package including a salary in the vicinity of \$NZ\$252,000. Removal expenses and accommodation may be open to negotiation.

Further information and application forms are available from the:

Personnel Department,
Head Office, Knights Road,
Lower Hutt, New Zealand.
Tel: (04) 666 929

HUTT VALLEY
ENERGY BOARDRegional
Sales Manager

Adaptflex Ltd. is a leading manufacturer of flexible electrical conduit and fittings, having built up a fine reputation for quality and service in our 15 year history.

Due to our continued expansion we are now seeking an experienced Sales professional with the talents to penetrate further into the London and South-East areas.

Ideally aged between 25-40 you will be experienced in selling to electrical wholesalers. You will be responsible for the motivation of both wholesalers and your staff, being an enthusiastic manager capable of effective negotiations at all levels. Your communication and management skills will be used to assist in the recruitment of further sales engineers for the team.

We are offering an attractive salary plus a range of benefits, including quality car, commission, subsistence, pension and private health insurance.

If you feel you can meet this challenge then please apply, in writing, together with a detailed c.v. to:

Mr A. R. Poulton, Managing Director,
Adaptflex Limited, Station Road, Coteshill,
Birmingham B46 1HT.

Adaptflex

A direct line to the
executive shortlist

To secure the best appointments at a senior level needs more than good advice, accurate objectives and succinct presentation. InterExec not only provides career advice, but also a unique service to bridge the critical gap between counselling and the right job. Why waste time and money on unproductive letters?

InterExec clients do not need to find or apply for appointments. Over 50 full-time staff with over 5,000 unadvertised vacancies p.a., enable InterExec to offer the only confidential Executive placement service. What is each unproductive day costing you?

For an exploratory meeting without obligation, Telephone InterExec on 01 530 5041/7

A member of the Career Development & Outplacement Division
Lentbury House, 19 Chancery Lane London WC2H 0ES
Also at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol and Edinburgh

The one who stands out

ALLIED
DUNBAR

CHANGE OF DIRECTION

Join us, Gerry Bassett and Peter Richards. We were frustrated Sales Managers, now we are earning a substantial five figure income within a large multi-million financial institution.

We are now looking for two people, aged between 27 and 50, living within a 30 mile radius of London, earning between £18,000 and £20,000 to join our sales force in a planned expansion programme in the financial services industry, to develop their own practice.

We are an equal opportunities group. Applications are welcome regardless of sex, marital status, ethnic origin or disability. Telephone us at Allied Dunbar Assurance Plc, Monday - Friday between 9-5.30 pm on 01-637 7200.

Deputy Employment
Development Officer

Up to £21,800

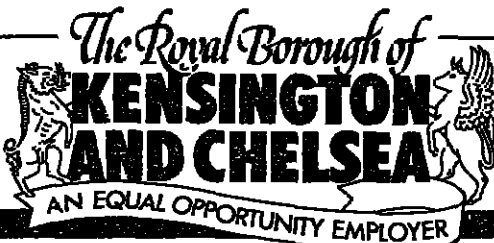
The Employment Development Service is a major initiative of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. Its aim is to develop job and training opportunities to help meet the employment needs of both the Borough's employees and its employers. The Council encourages the development of industrial and commercial enterprises and through the Employment Development Service, offers particular help and advice to members of ethnic community groups.

This newly-created highly influential position carries responsibility for the development and implementation of our Inner Area Programme and our employment initiatives strategy.

As Deputy to the Employment Development Officer, whom you will represent when necessary, you will have a wide-ranging brief. Specific areas of personal responsibility include all aspects of computer based information systems. The staff development and training plan will be a major interest, particularly as the Department is expanding.

Essentially a first-rate administrator you will probably be a graduate and may well possess a professional or financial qualification. This will be backed up by considerable experience in employment and economic development within Inner City areas.

If you would like to be considered for this position, please write with full CV to Elizabeth Pamplin, Employment Development Officer, The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, The Town Hall, Hornton Street, London W8 7NX. For an informal discussion you may phone her during office hours on 01-937 5464 ext. 2488.

Welsh Health Promotion
AuthorityChief Officer
£25,440 - £32,840

The WELSH HEALTH PROMOTION AUTHORITY was inaugurated on the 1st April 1987 as a Special Health Authority to consolidate existing work and to plan and develop new programmes aimed to promote good health and prevent ill-health in Wales.

This new Authority, which is located in Cardiff, has the task of providing central policy services for health promotion in Wales and has superseded the Health Education Advisory Committee for Wales and has taken over the work formerly done in the Principality by the Health Education Council. It has also assumed responsibility for Heartbeat Wales and for the Welsh AIDS Campaign.

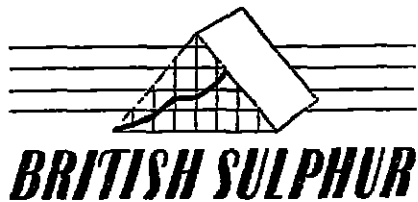
The Authority is now seeking a Chief Officer, who will provide both a public face and professional leadership for health promotion in Wales. He or she will advise the Authority on policy matters and will be responsible for the control of administration, including financial matters and the execution of the Authority's programmes.

The successful candidate will need to have professional expertise in health promotion, but this does not imply the requirement exclusively for a background in health education. He or she will need to establish a credibility in working within agreed policy directives and guidelines determined by the Authority and will be required to have an understanding of health issues. Experience in running a multi-disciplinary organisation and proven ability in budgetary management will be looked for. (The Authority has a budget of £1.2m for 1987/88.)

The ability to work effectively with professional and voluntary bodies, industrial and commercial undertakings, Government departments, health and other public service bodies will be crucial.

A five year fixed term contract (rolled forward annually after the third year) is offered.

Applications, to include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be forwarded to Dr. S.A. Small, Chairman, Welsh Health Promotion Authority, Heron House, 35/43 Newport Road, Cardiff CF1 2SB, by 14th August 1987. Copies of the Job Description and further information are obtainable from the Secretary to the Authority.

BUSINESS ANALYSTS -
INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING

British Sulphur Corporation is a leading specialist consultant and publisher, serving the fertilizer and chemical industries worldwide. Internal growth has created the need for an additional business analyst in the company.

Applicants may have recently completed a first or second degree, or may have some working experience. Qualifications in economics or agricultural economics would be appropriate and knowledge of European languages would be an advantage. Key requirements are an enquiring mind, the ability to collate and analyse data and the ability to write and communicate well.

The successful candidate will work within a team of market analysts engaged in writing journal articles. Advancement in salary and responsibility depends on performance and merit alone. International travel is common after an initial training period.

Starting salary circa £9,000 pa

Send applications, with curriculum vitae to:

Mrs. C. Odell,
British Sulphur Corporation Ltd.
Parnell House, 25 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1NH.

Join "TODAY" for all your tomorrows
TELEPHONE SALES
CANVASSERS

are required to join our bright enthusiastic hardworking Classified Advertising team, based at our modern offices near Victoria, close to Pimlico Tube.

These positions offer a challenging and demanding opportunity to enter the exciting world of Newspaper Advertising. Full training will be given, therefore no experience is necessary although a knowledge of typing would be an advantage.

If you are aged around 22 years, and live in the London area, would like to receive a generous salary package in excess of £9,000 p.a. with 5 weeks annual holiday and BUPA medical cover, then ring Alison Cosburn on 01-630 1333 ext 375 Monday-Friday 9.30am-5.00pm.

THINKING OF CHANGING?

And ready to act? Maybe your earlier approach to career evolution is no longer effective.

We have helped more than 5,000 top executives and professionals like you to improve their effectiveness and enhance their careers. We can also help plan and carry through a sophisticated search of your prospects in the international market.

Telephone for a confidential exploratory meeting; we will review your situation and explain if and how we can help you achieve your goals.

London 01-493 5239 Gardiner-Hill Needham, 16 Hanover Square, W1R 9AJ
Paris (1) 45.74.24.24 Forget Weeks, 50 rue St. Ferdinand, 75017
Geneva 022.42.52.49 Forget Weeks, 9 route des Jeunes, 1227

GHIN
&
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PERSONAL
MANAGEMENT
CONSULTANTS

MINERVA
Computer Systems Plc

A rapidly expanding supplier of computing solutions require an additional

SALES
PERSON

We are looking to expand our Sales drive within carefully selected areas of the Channel membership markets and would like to hear from individuals seeking their first or second position within a Sales Environment.

A background in software services or development would be particularly appropriate but not essential. An understanding of relevant computer applications, readiness to work in a team and a keen desire to succeed are more important than an established track record.

We offer considerable scope for personal development, together with an attractive remuneration package consisting of a realistic base salary and commission scheme, BUPA, Pension Funding, Life Assurance and a Car Allowance.

Respond with your cv. or request an Application Form to:

Kathy Fitzmaurice,
Minerva Computer Systems plc,
Morritt House,
58, Station Approach,
South Ruislip HA4 6SA
Tel: 01-842 0061

EDINBURGH
WEAVERS
SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVE
LOCATION LONDON/HOME COUNTIES

Edinburgh Weavers successfully operates in the area of Contract furnishing - providing complete packages to the hotel and leisure industry.

This is a growth area and requires a motivated person with drive, initiative, and experience to realise the tremendous potential.

This is an essentially commercial position working out of our West End showroom, but linked to a northern manufacturing unit.

Experience in textiles is not a necessary requirement, but commercial awareness, determination and commitment are pre-requisites.

Reflecting the importance of the key position, a negotiable remuneration package is being offered, including a company car and other company benefits.

To apply, please write including C.V. to:

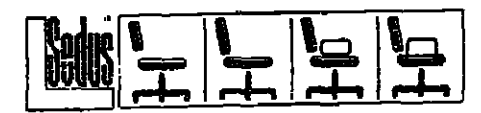
The General Manager
Edinburgh Weavers
Room Hood Mill
Lever Street
Botton
Lancs
BL3 6NY
COURTAULDS PLC

The English subsidiary of Europe's leading office
seating manufacturer is increasing its sales
force and requires an additional
SALES EXECUTIVE

For the London area. The successful applicant will have to visit our dealers, architects, specifiers etc. and keep them informed about our development in our product ranges, train the dealers' sales representatives and promote our products to major end users.

Applicants should be between 28 and 40 years of age and have had a success in selling trade products and have a commercial education. A company car, a good basic salary and a generous commission incentive scheme are available to the right person who is conscientious and has a flexible outlook towards work.

Applicants are kindly requested to send their C.V.s which will be treated in the strictest confidence to:
Martin Turner, Managing Director,
Sebus Stoll Ltd., 12 Syon Gate Way, Brentford,
Middlesex, TW8 9DD.



ARCHITECTS

SW1 Company seeks experienced staff. Wide range of interesting projects. Top salary rates and bonus scheme.

Telephone Cassandra Barker: 01- 630 0322.
IAN C. KING CHARTERED ARCHITECT,
GREENCOAT HOUSE,
FRANCIS STREET,
LONDON SW1P 1DH.

HICKSON TIMBER PRODUCTS LTD.

We are a major company involved in the construction industry and are market leaders in the pre-treatment, preservation and decoration of timber. We supply the timber manufacturing industry with products which include 'Tanalith', 'Vascol', 'Decol', 'Prestol' and 'Pyrothol'.

We have career opportunities in the following areas:

PRODUCT MANAGER - Decorative Products
Salary £14,000 c. plus car

Based at the Head Office and reporting to the Marketing Manager, the person appointed will be responsible for an expanding quality range of decorative and protective treated products. Candidates aged 25-40 (graduates preferred) should have previous relevant experience, preferably gained in the paints or allied trades.

TECHNICAL SALES REPRESENTATIVES

Salary £10,000 c. plus car and attractive bonuses
Based in Central, Western and Southern England, they will be responsible to a Regional Sales Manager. Applicants will be at least in their mid-thirties, with previous experience preferably in selling to Architects and Builders. Above all, applicants must be self-starters with ambition to succeed.

SENIOR DEVELOPMENT CHEMIST

Salary £14,000 c.
Based at Castleford, West Yorkshire, the person appointed will be responsible for the day to day management of the Development Section and its associated projects. He/she will also have the authority to formulate and execute R&D projects and be expected to provide a strong chemical and product formulation expertise to the laboratories. The successful candidate will be around 30, preferably with a PhD in the biocidal/agrochemical or related fields, with at least five years experience in industrial research and development.

All these positions offer scope for further advancement. As part of the Hickson International Group, we can offer you all the benefits associated with an established successful group of companies. Relocation expenses available if required.

HICKSON

Write initially for an application form to: Mr R. Turner, Personnel Manager
HICKSON TIMBER PRODUCTS LIMITED
Wheldon Road, Castleford WF10 2JT. Tel: (0977) 556565
A member of the Hickson Group of Companies

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS -
£££ NEGOTIABLE
TOP BASIC + COMMISSION

Due to continual expansion, we now require a number of career-orientated intelligent people to join our training programme and become an integral part of our young and friendly team based in beautiful West End City or Victoria offices.

Vacancies exist in both the Accountancy and Secretarial divisions where you will be rewarded with a high basic plus commission.

For immediate interview

RING LYNDIA COWEN on 01-408 2264

GENERAL PRACTICE
SURVEYOR

Salary £20,000 negotiable plus car and expenses

Ambitious qualified A.R.I.C.S. surveyor with experience of surveying and valuation work. An exciting position offering partnership potential with a dynamic young company.

For further details contact Shirley Goodchild, Thresholds,
577A Finchley Road, Golders Green, London NW11 8RR.
Telephone: 01- 458 9134.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

SALES EXECUTIVES

Electronic Publishing/Computer Graphics Bureau
OTE £26k + Car

Company with 12 years experience seeks to expand established Bureau operation.

Two proven, experienced and self-motivated sales executives needed to develop new business in diversity of market sectors.

Territories are West End/west of M1 and City/east of M1. Some print and data processing knowledge essential.

Applications in writing, with full C.V. to:
Ray Farrow, Sales Director,
Langston Electronic Publishing Systems Ltd.,
133 Oxford Street, London W1R 1TD

WANTED... SALES EXECUTIVES

Jigsaw Office Interiors is looking for two high flying sales executives to join their Bristol based operation. Aged between 25-40, experience in system furniture selling is preferred and candidates must demonstrate evidence of a successful track record in a competitive market place. If you can convince us that you have the necessary energy, enthusiasm and ambition to succeed in this stimulating market, we will reward you with a total remuneration package with commission worth between £25-£30,000 pa including company car and pension scheme. Relocation expenses will be met for the right people, male or female. If you feel you measure up, then give either Keith Horsfall or Elaine Simpson a call with details of your career to date on Bristol (0272) 293997.



UK CORPORATE BANKING

CREDIT AND CAPITAL MARKETS
to £25,000

BANKING AND CORPORATE FINANCE
c£30,000 plus Car

Our client is a leading UK Merchant Bank, with an impressive reputation for the quality of its corporate business. The continuing growth of this client base has created the need for an additional marketing officer to join this professional UK team. Your brief will combine the expansion of an already substantial loan portfolio with the targeting and development of new business. Marketing a full range of commercial and Capital Markets instruments, you will be a graduate with comprehensive credit training and 1-2 years' marketing exposure.

We are recruiting on behalf of a major international banking group which offers a comprehensive and diverse range of services. This managerial position within UK Corporate Banking is responsible both for marketing and structuring transactions. Providing finance to small and medium sized businesses, the product includes off-balance sheet transactions, acquisitions and mezzanine financing. Suitable candidates, probably professionally qualified, will have at least two years' "sharp end" experience gained in a merchant bank, backed by a sound credit training.

For further information please contact Felicity Hother or Anita Harris on 01-606 1706 or send a Curriculum Vitae to the address below.

Anderson, Squires Ltd
Financial Recruitment Specialists
127 Cheapside, London EC2V 6BU

Anderson, Squires

CAREER APPAREL LTD. One of the UK's major manufacturers of Workwear and Career Garments, require

SALES DEVELOPMENT MANAGER
to spearhead expansion by developing business in new growth markets. Applicants for this new appointment must display in-depth selling experience, particularly on opening new accounts, together with a proven track record. Experience in the clothing industry, though not essential would be an obvious advantage.
This position will be based at Lancaster but will involve considerable U.K. travel. The remuneration package offered will reflect the importance of this post.
If you think you can meet this demanding challenge and you are aged between 25-45 years, please apply in writing giving full career details to:

Mrs S.A. Butler,
Career Apparel Ltd.,
Dallies Rd.,
Lancaster, LA1 1TR

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE

Energetic and enthusiastic young Graduate sought by the trade association for the clothing industry to provide back up service to team of senior executives. Numeracy and literacy are essential as work includes analysing trade statistics, conducting wage surveys and handling other industrial relations matters, also servicing meetings. Qualification in Economics or Statistics an advantage as would be experience in handling a computer.

Salary in the region of £8,500 pa.

Applications marked 'Private' to:

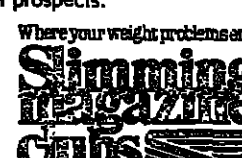
The Director,
BCIA Ltd.,
7 Swallow Place,
London W1R 7AA.

Age: 25-30 Effective communication skills and faultless typing; essential qualities for an ASSISTANT TRAINING MANAGER Based in South Kensington.

You're people orientated, not a pen pusher, and must be able to form a close working relationship, inspiring and motivating the trainee Group Leaders of our Nationwide Slimming Clubs.

Salary £8-9000, 4 weeks holiday a year, good career prospects.

Interested? Write, with a CV, to:
Frances MacKinnon,
9 Kendrick Mews,
London SW7 3HG.



TRAVEL CONSULTANTS £10,000 p.a. average

If you have an aptitude for selling, previous IATA experience (preferably Travisona trained) and are looking for a fast-moving, challenging job in a very busy, progressive retail agency, then apply to:

TRAILFINDERS

Due to further expansion we currently have vacancies in the department specialising in the USA, Canada, Caribbean and Europe in our Kensington offices.

With Travisona, United Apollo and the most advanced in-house technology, we are market leaders.

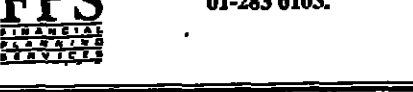
Written applications and C.V.s to:

Tony Russell, Trailfinders,
42-48 Earls Court Road,
London W8 6EJ.

FPS (MANAGEMENT) Ltd One of the largest private financial consultancy groups in the UK are looking for 3 new CONSULTANTS

Who will have the drive to want to RUN THEIR OWN BRANCH within 18 months. Full training in the fields of taxation, investment, pensions, mortgages and insurance will be part of your first 6 months work. If you are willing to work hard for your own success within one of the most exciting companies in finance.

Please ring HUGH JORY on 01-283 6103.



CONTINUE YOUR CAREER BUT IN MUSIC

Shearhead Pianos of Cobham have positions available for mature, professional people with management experience. Plans with keen interest in music essential. Good pay and conditions. A challenging job in a relaxed musical environment.

Apply Graham Shearhead, Shearhead Pianos,
162 Anyards Road, Cobham, Surrey KT11 2LH.
Telephone: 0932-66577.

SALES EXECUTIVES £35K p.a. O.T.E.

Major international publisher based in Covent Garden is currently creating an additional sales team. We are keen to talk to well-educated, energetic people who are ambitious and eager to make their mark in advertising space sales. If you have either a first class track record or are convinced you possess the necessary communication skills then call:

David Conway on 01-240 1515 to arrange an immediate interview.

BRIAN LACK & CO Estate Agents of Holland Park

urgently require enthusiastic and ambitious negotiators. For further information please ring:

Clive Truman
01-229 8881.

SALES EXECUTIVES

Electronic Publishing/Computer Graphics Bureau
OTE £26k + Car

Company with 12 years experience seeks to expand established Bureau operation.

Two proven, experienced and self-motivated sales executives needed to develop new business in diversity of market sectors.

Territories are West End/west of M1 and City/east of M1. Some print and data processing knowledge essential.

Applications in writing, with full C.V. to:
Ray Farrow, Sales Director,
Langston Electronic Publishing Systems Ltd.,
133 Oxford Street, London W1R 1TD

OFFICE MANAGER CITY 6 Month Contract - £20,000 pro rata

Our client urgently seeks an Office Manager to set up their Share Information Office for their forthcoming flotation. Aged between 35-55 the ideal candidate must be a proven organiser who can demonstrate effective communication skills. Duties will embrace dealing with outside contractors as well as staff & other on site ancillary services. Contact will not only be with the public, but with the Press and financial institutions. Considerable flexibility and stamina are prerequisites for this 6 month post as the hours will be long.

Send CV with day Tel No. to:

Ms. Lane Jeffers, Middleton Jeffers
Recruitment Limited 25 Hanover Square,
London W1

Middleton Jeffers

A Unique Career Opportunity in Communications

Our client, a long established and leading supplier of telecommunications equipment, due to re-organisation and promotion in P&G, are looking for Sales Executives based at their central London office to sell and promote their unique digital PBX equipment.

Our client is interested in meeting people who can prove a successful and sustained track record in either P&G or related fields, or feel they could develop successfully in this area.

If you feel you have the qualities and determination to be successful in this competitive market, our client in return offers the best remuneration package in the industry with generous benefits.

Age preferred - 20's and 30's. OTE - c.£20k + benefits.

In the first instance please ring Michael Zinkin or send a detailed C.V. to:

Mr and Mrs Zinkin and Associates, 3 Woodland Way, Northolt, Middlesex, UB8 4DB

Tel 01-864 8688

Wir sind eine der bedeutendsten europäischen Unternehmensgruppen im Einzelhandel und suchen zum baldmöglichsten Eintritt eine sehr qualifizierte junge Sekretärin mit sehr guten Deutschkenntnissen für eine Tätigkeit in Deutschland. Ihre schriftliche Bewerbung erbitten wir z.Hd. Herrn Dr. Vogt, Lengemann Warenhandels-Gesellschaft, Wissollstrasse 5-43, D-4330 Mülheim/Ruhr, Tel: 010 49-208-5806356.

MOVE INTO MANAGEMENT

We need people NOW to train into management for our new office in Central London. If you are aged between 21-35 please telephone 437 8070. Expected income £17,000.

Redundant? Just looking?

SUCCESS - or fees refunded

Our job search and career counselling services are individually tailored to meet the needs of senior executives (men and women) in mid-career, and get results - guaranteed, or your money back. This confidence results from over twelve years successful experience.

London (01) 636 1791

Banbury (0295) 59885

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Offices also in Los Angeles, Sydney and Paris.

SAS Search and Assessment Services Ltd

32a Weymouth St. London W1R 3TA

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the furnishing fabric SALE shop

SPOILS Need a bright personable assistant to join their Fulham Shop. Interior Design flair and experience desirable but not essential.

Telephone Stephen Lewis on

01 960 0468

or write to

Sue West

157 Munster Road, Fulham, SW6

ENGINEERING

AT&T and Philips Telecommunications UK Ltd

GRADUATE SOFTWARE ENGINEERS £9500 Wiltshire

AT&T and Philips Telecommunications UK Limited are committed to making advanced telecommunications systems. Continued expansion now creates opportunities for three talented Graduate Software Engineers to be engaged in the multi-national development and enhancement of computer controlled digital public telephone exchanges and networks.

Applicants for these interesting positions should have, or expect to receive, a good degree in Computer Science - options in Communications, Telecommunications and Real Time Software would be advantageous. The comprehensive training programme will include 'C', Unix and Telecommunications.

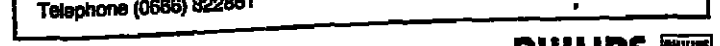
In return for a good honours degree the company offers a starting salary of £9,500 (more for an appropriate masters degree) together with genuine international opportunities in the USA and Europe and excellent career prospects.

Full relocation assistance to this beautiful part of rural North Wiltshire is available (where appropriate).

Please write or telephone for an application form quoting reference L135:

John Kempton, AT&T and Philips Telecommunications (UK) Limited,
FREEPOST, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9BR.

Telephone (0685) 822851



LUCAS INDUSTRIES AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIAL FELLOWSHIP IN MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

In the engineering department, Cambridge University.

A recently formed manufacturing systems research group at Cambridge is engaged with Industrial partners on a linked series of projects covering:

Manufacturing strategy
Manufacturing audit
Manufacturing system design
Performance measurement

As a result of generous support from Lucas Industries and the fellowship of engineering, the group is seeking to appoint an Industrial Research Fellow for a period of 3 years, extendable to 5 years to be engaged in the development of methodologies for manufacturing systems design.

Based in Cambridge the person appointed will work closely with Lucas and other major companies collaborating in the work. It is likely that the post will appeal to a well qualified engineer or scientist with good industrial background and ideally some familiarity with modern developments in manufacturing systems engineering.

Experience in process and engineering systems analysis gained in manufacturing management, manufacturing engineering or consultancy would be very appropriate but applications from engineers with a wide range of backgrounds would be welcome.

The post is a senior one and the associated salary is likely to prove attractive to candidates currently holding responsible industrial positions.

For further particulars please contact M.J. Gregory, Manufacturing Engineering Group, Department of Engineering, Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1RX. Tel 0223 338195, to whom applications should be sent by 16th August, 1987.

Plant Estimating Engineer - Coventry

Courtauld Engineering Limited is currently involved in a variety of interesting multi-disciplinary projects in the chemical and process plant industries for clients in the UK and overseas and is now seeking to strengthen its existing resources to meet immediate and future demands.

Candidates should be experienced estimating engineers with specialist knowledge in process plant and mechanical services. Responsibilities will include the preparation of comprehensive cost estimates in liaison with building, electrical and instrumentation disciplines to incorporate in the overall specification and tender.

Applicants should have the ability to communicate effectively at all levels of the management structure.

This appointment would provide the opportunity for progressive career development and offers the usual benefits of an international Group including a contributory pension scheme and relocation expenses in appropriate circumstances.

Applications should be made in writing to:

Mr K. W. Reynolds, Personnel Manager,
Courtauld Engineering Limited, P.O. Box 11, Foleshill Road, Coventry, CV6 5AT.

CEL

An equal opportunity employer

PACKAGING VACANCIES

Based in London, we are seeking a person to manage our packaging department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will report to the Managing Director.

For further information contact Steve Flanagan at

Premier Employment 0772-28211 (Agt).

01-629 6604

BOOKKEEPER/ OFFICE MANAGER

Energetic and responsible person with bookkeeping, computer and office management experience for the arts publishing company in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Ring 0172 4967 for details

FURNISHED LETTINGS NEGOTIATOR

Highly motivated experienced person with excellent track record, for expanding Kensington Company. Very substantial salary package offered. Apply Ref PA.

The Property Managers 01-221 8838

PHOTOGRAPHIC LAB BACKBOUNDS OR SALES

We need a person to join our young team of photographic assistants in West End. Ability to deal with people at all levels and ambition to succeed within and expand a company. Phone Brian Hudson 01-439 1821.

JOBS IN THE ALPS (Em. Ag.)

150 vacancies in good Swiss hotels. Long hours and hard work for good pay and conditions. 15%.

French/German and/or hotel experience valuable. Also 100 vacancies for British tour operators in France. Less formal hotels. Good pay and conditions. 15%.

Send 2 A.P. P.O. Box 268, London SW1X 6LX.

ENTREPRENEURIAL MANAGER

Required to run their own show. Full development and training provided by a leading company in financial services. The UK's fastest growing industry. Phone John Morgan on 01 868 3043 between 2 and 5 pm.

WE URGENTLY need to recruit a talented person to manage our sales premises with 1st class premises with a leading negotiable. Premises are in Oxford St in W1 area. Excellent position and great prospects for right person. Please contact Mr A.S. Deane on 01 242 5500 (day) or 080 0121 1244 (evening).

A FEW vacancies exist for students to help with shop Harrogate. Starting at £5 per hour for 4 weeks. Apply in writing to: Peter Williams Ltd, Conisbrough Farm, Gouthwaite, Kent TN11 1LP.

CV SERVICE based on telephone or personal interview. Berthelwood 044271 7200.

ANTIQUE SILVER. Holborn area sales person exp not essential. 01-406 6402 or 01-242 5500.

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BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

JOSLIN ROWE ASSOCIATES

SECURITIES

SETTLEMENTS to £20,000
Due to recent expansion the Stockbroker requires several people with specific experience of either Valuations, Rights, and Dividends, Foreign Bonds, UK and Overseas Transfers. All positions offer high salaries in return for drive, commitment and ambition.

CREDIT ANALYST

to £17,000
Major banking group require an experienced Credit Analyst with specific experience of Corporate Analysis (either UK or International). Ideally you will be a graduate, but recent ability coupled with a sound banking background is more important. Excellent future opportunities plus the chance to widen experience and develop existing skills.

SECURITIES

SUPERVISOR to £14,000
A wide understanding of Charged Securities and the legal matters often arising is required to ensure the role of Charged Securities Supervisor. Supervising 4 people you will also have excellent future opportunities plus the chance to widen experience and develop existing skills.

MARKETING MANAGER

to £27,000
The ability to sell the bank's credit and specialised services to medium sized corporates is sought by our marketing team. You will be a graduate with 4 years' banking experience or a practical banker with several years banking experience or a practical banker with several years banking experience or a practical banker with several years banking experience.

MANAGER UK EQUITIES

SETTLEMENTS to £25,000
Expanding Securities House currently wish to recruit two people with senior level experience with a UK securities Settlements environment. Duties will include the management of several staff dealing with the settlement of all UK Securities. Gifted and Traded Upwards.

MANAGER FX & EURO DEPOSIT

SETTLEMENTS to £20,000 + AAE
Previous FX and Euro Deposit Settlements experience gained from a banking or similar environment in a senior level is sought by large international bank. Supervising approximately 25 staff it is essential that you possess excellent non-management, continuous and motivational skills.

ASSISTANT MANAGEMENT

ACCOUNTANT to £20,000
Merchant bank require a qualified ACA/ACMA with some post qualification experience to work as No.2. You will be required to prepare Management Accounts, review Management Information Systems and complete various projects as and when required.

DEALERS

to £AAE
Due to recent and planned expansion this large banking group are currently seeking to recruit experienced dealers with varying levels of experience in several disciplines. Probably in your early 20's with a background in international banking you will have had at least 1 year's experience in dealing in at least one of the following: FX, Options, Bonds, LIFFE, Equities, Money Markets.

Joslin Rowe Associates, Bell Court House, 11 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7AY. 01-438 5286
BANKING RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

ASSISTANT CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

KEEP YOUR CAREER ON TARGET



Dowty Defence & Air Systems, is a leading supplier of control systems for military and civil applications and part of a multi-billion international group. Due to corporate restructuring and increased workload, we can offer a challenging opportunity to a bright, recently-qualified young accountant, possibly looking for their first job in a commercial environment.

Based in Acton, West London, you will assist the Chief Accountant in the day-to-day running of a department of 12 people. Duties will include preparing monthly management accounts, forecasts etc., plus supervising clerical accounts staff. The department is fully computerised with DEC and ICL hardware.

We offer excellent career prospects, plus a competitive negotiable salary, contributory pension scheme, a modern working environment and subsidised staff restaurant.

For further information please telephone Garry Hodinett on 01-922 3434, or send full personal and career details to him at: Dowty Defence & Air Systems Ltd., 136 Mansfield Road, Acton, London W3 0RT.

DOWTY
DEFENCE & AIR

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

SW1

Aged 22-28

£ Excellent

Formed in April 1985 Robert Walters Associates has grown to become one of the leading financial recruitment consultancies in the South East. We enjoy an outstanding reputation for the provision of a high quality service to both corporate clients and candidates.

As part of our continuing expansion we are seeking an additional consultant to join one of our established divisions concentrating on the part-qualified sector. After an initial training period you will be given a free hand to create and develop new ideas and participate in the day to day management of the division.

The successful candidate, who will have an accountancy background or financial

recruitment experience, will be highly motivated and capable of working in a team-orientated environment, often to tight deadlines. Strong interpersonal skills, commercial awareness and the ability to deal effectively with senior management are essential prerequisites for this position.

We, in turn, offer excellent prospects and a package which includes a high base salary, profit sharing bonus, private health care and company car scheme.

For more information please telephone Simon Mallon on 01-930 7850 or write, giving brief details to the address below. All enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence.

ROBERT WALTERS ASSOCIATES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

66-68 Haymarket London SW1Y 4RF Telephone: 01-930 7850

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Help us to help you in publishing your Classified Advertisement. Ring before 10 a.m. or after 5 p.m. weekdays. Saturdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

Ring 01-481 4000 and avoid the rush hours.

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MAKE THEM WORK FOR YOU

PART QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS IN BANKING

US Investment Bank - to £16,000

As a Senior Analyst, this highly commercial role involves analysing and interpreting the results of various merchant banking activities. This is an excellent opportunity to gain extensive analytical accounting experience in a progressive and competitive City environment. Remuneration will be generous with benefits including a full study package and mortgage subsidy.

UK Merchant Bank - to £15,000

An opportunity to join the young professional financial management team of this prestigious banking group. This appointment involves Accounting and Analysis for the eurobond, financial futures and foreign exchange operations and requires extensive liaison with Market Traders. Full study package and mortgage subsidy.

Call Paul Goodman or Helen Richards on 01-387 5400 (out of hours 01 924 8242).

FINANCIAL SELECTION SERVICES

DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON WC1H 0AN
TELEPHONE: 01-387 5400

Financial Controller
Newly/Recently Qualified

to £20,000+ Car

WC1

Alderwick Peachell and Partners Ltd seek a young QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT to control our accounting and administration function and play a key role in helping us achieve our USM aspirations. Recently formed with the backing of one of the world's leading Merchant Banks we are already established as a leading financial and accountancy recruitment consultancy.

You will head a team of 6 and have experience of staff supervision and personal computers plus previous exposure to small, growing companies gained in practice or commerce.

Aged mid 20's early 30's and ACA/ACCA/ACMA you will report to the company's young board and play an important part in the future management and direction of the company.

There are prospects within 2 years of financial Directorship and equity participation. Contact CAROLINE GRIFFITHS on 01-404 3155 at ALDERWICK PEACHELL & PARTNERS, 125 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6QA

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Acquisitions
Newly/Recently Qualified Accountant

to £20,000+Car Central London

This investigative role is ideal for a young accountant keen to get away from routine activities. You will need a sense of priority with major responsibilities including desk research, negotiations and post-acquisition assignments for newly acquired companies. There may also be a need to act as short term controller for small subsidiaries.

You will often report to the Deputy Chairman of this £200 million to £300 million group. Currently covering a diverse market place including consumer products, recruitment and engineering, their recent growth has resulted from reorganisation and an ongoing acquisition programme in the UK and USA.

The successful ACA/ACCA/ACMA, aged 24-28, will be able to move into controllership/directorship of a medium/large autonomous subsidiary.

Please contact JANE EASTON on 01-404 3155 at ALDERWICK PEACHELL & PARTNERS, 125 High Holborn, London WC1V 6QA (Rec Cons)

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

Jackson Property Services

About us. We're a progressive, "young thinking" company handling 700m of property and £300m of mortgage business. We recently joined forces with the Halifax Building Society and now have plans for major expansion.

The job. This is a new position with direct responsibility to our Group Financial Director for:
■ Expanding management accounting service to all users.
■ Consolidating results of all branches/divisions.
■ Preparation of management reports.
■ Review and appraisal of management/financial controls.
It offers an attractive salary, car and excellent fringe benefits.

About you. You will be 30-35, suitably qualified and with at least 3 years experience with a large multiple-outlet organisation. Experience with micro-computers beneficial.

Please send full c.v. to: Mr. David Goulden, Group Financial Director, Jackson Property Services, 102A Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent DA6 7DE.

Jackson
PROPERTY SERVICES

SENIOR PROPERTY ACCOUNTANT

Senior Property Accountant required to head new team dealing with portfolio of commercial properties. The successful applicant will be responsible to the Managing Director for the day-to-day running of the property accounting - including the use of computers - at a senior level. The initial package will include basic salary, bonus, use of firm's car, BUPA etc - the equivalent of approximately £20,000 p.a. Future prospects are excellent.

Please apply to The Partnership Secretary, 27 Soho Square, London W1V 6AX. Tel: 01 437 6977.

MERIDIAN

COMPLIANCE

£10,000-£20,000 Neg. ALL LEVELS (and new graduates) A prominent City Institution is currently seeking highly motivated young individuals, preferably form Chartered Accountancy/Financial Futures/Commodities backgrounds.

Emily Hall, Rec. Con. 01-255 1555

FRES

GRADUATES
To £9,250 + Study Pkg.

1986/7 Graduates are sought by international and national firms of Chartered Accountants in London and the Provinces. To undertake audit or tax training roles studying for either the ACA or ATII qualification. Excellent training and career prospects.

Stephen Bowie (Audit) 01 499 0956 Delia Snape (Tax) 01 493 7786
Eves/Weekends - 01 531 7796
Harrison Willis (Rec. Con.)

LEGAL NOTICES

Continued from page 15

IN THE MATTER OF

ATINSON KINTWELL LIMITED

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE

INSOLVENCY RULES 1986

IN HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, Philip

Leard, of the City of London, a

Practitioner of the Law, do hereby

certify that the following is a true and

correct copy of the original as filed

with me on the 21st day of July 1987

at my office, 30 Eastbourne Terrace,

London, W2 6JF.

DATED 21st July 1987

Philip Leard, of the City of London,

a Practitioner of the Law.

IN THE MATTER OF THE

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a Practitioner of the Law.

SUPER SECRETARIES

RIVERSIDE HEALTH AUTHORITY

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

Medical Secretary

The Professor of Surgery requires a well organised clinical secretary with good typing skills, mostly audio work with some shorthand, to work in his busy but friendly department. There is a lot of telephone work involved, liaising with patients and G.P.s, booking appointments, keeping out-patient data and in-patient summaries up to date.

Salary £5,619 - £7,757 per annum inc (depending on experience).

Application form and job description available from Unit Personnel Department (H8), Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, London W6 8RF.

Tel 01 748 2040 Ext 2592.

Closing date: 31st July 1987.

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EC2

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JUNIOR SECRETARY

required for glossy

Doctordance Magazine.

Accurate typing needed.

Salary £7,000

Please apply

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EXPERIENCED word-processor,

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SECRETARIES—LOOK!

Richards is one of the greatest successes on the High Street, and we need superb teams within our Head Office to support the stores and maintain our excellent standards. We currently have the following opportunities for enthusiastic secretaries with 1/2 years experience or recent college leavers with sound secretarial skills.

AUDIT AND SECURITY Providing a secretarial service to the Audit and Security Manager (knowledge of audio preferable). You must be numerate, have an organised approach and be able to communicate at all levels.

ESTATES Providing a secretarial service to a team of property managers/surveyors, you must have sound audio skills, a flexible approach to work and be methodical in organization of the work load.

PERSONNEL Providing a secretarial service to a team of personnel professionals, you must have excellent organisational and communication skills, and enjoy a frenetic but fun environment.

All of these positions require a practical knowledge of word-processing and good interpersonal skills.

STORE OPERATIONS We are looking for a part-time secretary to work one day per week, to provide a support secretarial service to 2 Regional Controllers. Sound typing skills are essential.

If you are enthusiastic and eager to become part of our success, then do not hesitate to apply.

Please write with full CV and current salary to Catherine Brown, Richards (Storehouse Group plc), 132 Hampstead Road, London NW1 2PS.

RICHARDS

HAVE YOU THE STYLE TO SUPPORT CITY SUCCESS?

The Director of Commodity Broking for this major international investment bank is young, bright and highly successful. As his PA you should share all these qualities, be stylish and skilled in your execution of all support functions. Your charm and confidence in communicating with key City personalities will help you co-ordinate frequent business lunches and engagements. Polished shorthand is required to attend and

support boardroom meetings and WP knowledge is essential for efficient control of correspondence.

Aged mid 20's to mid 30's with a background in commodities or banking you will receive a very attractive earnings package including a salary of £13,000, free lunch, BUPA and bonus.

Telephone 01-606 1611, 3-6 Trump Street, London EC2V 8DA.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

THE RIGHT PEOPLE FOR THE RIGHT PEOPLE

Zarah Hay
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Beau
WOMEN II

Degr

Moorcroft's dilemma as he takes on Ovett

By Cliff Temple

The most fascinating confrontation of the McVities challenge match between England and United States in Birmingham tomorrow evening is one which both participants will be keen to play down.

For David Moorcroft and Steve Ovett find themselves not only England team colleagues and opponents in the 3,000 metres but also being thrust into the pursuit of the sole remaining 5,000 metres place in Britain's team for the world championships in Rome next month.

They arrive from different situations. Moorcroft, the former world record holder at the distance, made an almost completely successful return to competition at Crystal Palace last Friday with his second place in the Peugeot-Talbot Games, while Ovett, the 1986 Commonwealth champion, whose star appears to be waning, is trying to hold on to his international reputation.

Moorcroft himself is still undecided whether he even wants the place in Britain's team for Rome and still uncertain as to whether his fragile fitness after three years of injury would allow him to justify attempting the three necessary rounds of competition.

Ovett, a late withdrawal from last Friday's Crystal

ENGLAND TEAM

100 METRES: L. Asquith (Birmingham), E. Obang (Belgrave), M. McFarlane (Harrow).
200M: P. Regis (Belgrave), C. Callender (Harrow), T. Bennett (Team Solent).
400M: B. Black (Team Solent), D. Redmond (Birmingham), P. Brown (Birmingham).
800M: S. Cram (Jarrow and Hebburn), A. Morrell (Wolverhampton and Bakers), S. Sharpe (Jarrow and Hebburn).
1,600M: P. Elliott (Harrow), S. Cram (Borough of Epsom), G. Gifford (Belgrave).
3,200M: S. Ovett (Phoenix), G. Turnbull (Gateshead), D. Moorcroft (Phoenix).
5,000M STEPLECHASE: E. Wedderburn (Tipton), C. Walker (Gateshead), N. Peach (Salem).

1,000M HURDLES: A. Jarrett (Harrow), B. St. Louis (Harrow), D. Nelson (Wolverhampton).
400M HURDLES: K. Akabusi (Team Solent), M. Gillingham (Shalfleet), T. Burton (Leeds City).
4x1,000M RELAY: L. Chushe (Harrow), S. Cram (Jarrow and Hebburn), A. Morrell (Wolverhampton and Bakers), S. Sharpe (Jarrow and Hebburn).
4x400M RELAY: M. Thomas (Liverpool), S. Heard (Wolverhampton and Bakers), P. Harnsworth (Team Solent), G. Gifford (Belgrave), P. Crampton (Spenborough), S. Gifford (Borough of Epsom), D. Bennett, Brown, Akabusi and Redmond.

Jones forced out

Steve Jones has been forced to withdraw from the world championships in Rome, leaving Britain's marathon hopes tattered. He has torn ligaments in the back of his left knee, which has disrupted his training. He informed the selectors yesterday.

His withdrawal marks a double body blow for Britain's marathon chances because Charlie Spedding, the Olympic bronze medal winner, pulled out last month after failing to recover from an operation to relieve pain in the Achilles tendon area.

The loss of Jones, aged 31, who set a world best time for the marathon in 1984, is disastrous. The RAF corporal showed ex-

cellent early-season form when he finished second in the Boston marathon, but sustained his injury when he fell during the United Kingdom 10,000 metres championship in Gateshead last month. A replacement has not been named.

● Sue Crehan has been selected to run for Britain in the 10,000 metres in Rome. The Wigan athlete, aged 30, has been rewarded after several impressive performances this season, and completes a trio that includes Liz Lynch and Angela Tubb. Mrs Crehan won the United Kingdom 10,000 metres title in Stoke, and earlier this month clocked 32min 24.68sec at the Bisset Games for an English record.

Lewis bypasses Paris

In the absence of Carl Lewis and Ed Moses, the Press conference to launch tonight's meeting in Paris was not the howling success the promoter, Raymond More, had desired. Special Correspondent writes from Paris.

He wants the meeting elevated from an IAAF permit fixture to that of a grand prix. Moses apparently was in town and will be taking on Danny Harris, who stopped Moses's unbeaten record in May, but Lewis was not present. His coach, Joe Douglas, explained that Lewis was in Houston mending a hamstring he tweaked in the recent United States championships.

He reportedly would not

come to Europe until just before the world championships in Rome. "We'd like to apologize to the sponsors," Douglas said. "We hope this is not an insult to you, still have a great meeting."

Meanwhile, organizers announced yesterday that Lewis would run the 200 metres in next Wednesday's grand prix meeting in Rome.

Apart from Moses in Paris, Said Aoutia is in a one-sided 2,000 metres, Burch Reynolds will threaten to nudge 44sec dead-end, and for British interest, Carl Thackeray and Dave Clarke will try to get under 28min in the 10,000 metres and thereby make Rome.

Coventry relying on Speedie pace

By Dennis Shaw

David Speedie walked out of a year of dispute into the promise of a Wembley debut for Coventry City when he signed from Chelsea for £750,000 yesterday. Coventry believe Speedie's pace and eye for a chance will improve League results as they go for the title.

The club, who last May completed one of the most exciting FA Cup campaigns ever, plan to take the wraps off their new forward in the FA Charity Shield against Everton. From then on Speedie has to attempt to regain his goal-scoring form of two years ago, lose his reputation as a dressing room lawyer and keep out of trouble on the field.

After a public signing at the club's Ryton training ground, Speedie said: "I took George Curtis and John Sillett less than 10 minutes to sell this club to me."

Sillett, the team manager, and Mr Curtis, the managing director, had already done intensive homework into Speedie's character before taking a club record plunge.

"I believe in total commitment," the fiery little Scot said. "I like to win, be it at the pool in the local pub or in a final at Wembley. I do lose my temper but only because of frustration with myself. Then everyone within shouting distance knows about it."

He declined to talk about the past and the feud with the Chelsea chairman, and the manager, John Hollins. "I'm making a new start," he said. "I love Coventry's style of play. It suits me fine. The FA Cup semi-final with Leeds was one of the best matches I have seen and Coventry's Wembley display was an absolute knockout."

Speedie scored only five goals in more than 20 games last season and was more often both in the reserves and in dispute. "No one plays the role of dresser room lawyer here," Sillett said. "George will pull his nose and twist his ears and he has to play for his place. Everyone deserves a chance and David Speedie is getting one."

Gibson is poised to make a £300,000 transfer to Wimbledon after Alex Ferguson, the Manchester United manager, gave his counterpart, Bobby Gould, permission to approach the player. Gibson played under Gould during his spell as manager at Coventry and he is keen to re-sign the forward, who moved to Old Trafford in January last year.

● Sheffield United have beaten Aston Villa to the signature of Richard Cadette, the Southend forward, thanks to a £60,000 donation from their supporters club. Cadette, aged 27, is valued at £250,000, but the figure is likely to be settled by an independent tribunal.

● Ken Brown, the Norwich City manager, hopes to sign his third new pre-season player, Paul Wilson, the Huddersfield Town defender, in a deal estimated to be worth £50,000. Wilson is due to complete the transfer in time to join his new colleagues in training today.

● Ipswich have agreed a fee of £300,000 with Sheffield Wednesday for the full back, Steve McCall. He joined Wednesday at the end of his contract with Ipswich two months ago.

● Jimmy Gilligan, aged 23, the former Middlesbrough star, will join Cardiff City for £17,500 after an agreement was reached with his former club, Lincoln City.

● Chesterfield, the financially troubled third division side, were yesterday counting the cost of key defender, Gary Bellamy, move to Wolverhampton Wanderers. The centre-half, aged 25, was expected to join the fourth division club subject to a medical for £17,000, well below Chesterfield's asking price of £50,000.

Hugh Taylor
The funeral of Hugh Taylor, the Scottish football correspondent of The Times, will be at Linn Crematorium, St Mungo Chapel, Linn Road, Glasgow, today (1.30). No flowers, by request.

FISHING

Hopping into oblivion

By Conrad Voss Bark

Grieve for the grasshopper. This harmless creature is gradually disappearing from large parts of southern England due, so it is said, to the increased use of farm fertilizers. The grasshopper, a harmless vegetarian with pin-point black eyes and long legs, does not like being sprayed with what to him is poison gas.

What has this to do with fishing? Quite a lot, if, for example, you have the fortune to fish in Montana in the United States, a habitat that is friendly to grasshoppers, and drive down through meadows to a river, by the time you get there your radiator, bonnet and windscreen will be covered with about 40 or 50 grasshoppers all staring at you and wondering what happened.

When you walk through the grass you will be walking through clouds of leaping grasshoppers and they will be leaping all the way with you and into the river. Why, lemming-like, they leap into rivers is a peculiar

habit that may or may not be caused by inadequate reconnaissance but whatever the reason, the trout love them and gobble them up in millions.

Hence the wonderful dry fly fishing in America during the grasshopper season, with the curious sight of grasshoppers known as hoppers, especially one known as Dave's Hopper, a marvel of creative imitation. Alas, for poor England, deprived of grasshoppers, such joys are no longer possible.

The curious thing is nobody seems to mind. Have we had any peeps from Greenpeace or the World Wildlife Fund about saving the grasshopper? We have not. They concentrate on cuddly things like pandas and seals. Quite right, no doubt, but in conservation priorities this curious and charming insect is vanishing with barely a voice raised in its defence. You might think, rightly, that it is rather sad.

North Korea not playing the game

From David Miller
Lausanne

North Korea are attempting to gain not a shared Olympic Games with Seoul, but what amounts to a second, concurrent Olympic Games in Pyongyang. Their fantasy is that the world should celebrate the Pyongyang Games as well as the Seoul Games. That is impossible.

With deliberate calculation, the North Korean representatives are exploiting the goodwill of the International Olympic Committee in a situation in which they, the Koreans, have no legitimate or moral rights on a sporting basis. Their ambitions became even more evident here yesterday as they continued to push their luck to the limit.

The only conclusion to their manipulation must be eventual failure. Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the IOC, though remaining diplomatically polite, is running out of patience, while the IOC is running out of time and scope for readjustment.

Given the proposal of fresh concessions by the IOC yesterday, North Korea continued to insist they want more. An unofficial Press statement given by Chon Chung Guk, the vice-chairman of their Olympic committee, immediately following the IOC's formal conference, was more aggressive and more overtly political than at any stage in the negotiations during the past two years.

"The situation in Seoul is telling the world that the IOC took the wrong decision," Chon said, with reference to South Korea's recent political crisis. "Seoul is insecure." Chon refused to acknowledge that North Korea, with an individual member of the world's most prominent sporting body and an affiliated Olympic committee, is morally obliged to accept the vote taken in 1981 to award the Games to Seoul. North Korea



Two faces of Korea: Kim Yu Sun, the North's Olympic committee president (left), meets Chong Ha Kin, his Southern counterpart, yesterday in Lausanne, where they held discussions with Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president

may bitterly dislike it, but they cannot say it is wrong.

The IOC yesterday announced that the North and South had been given until September 17 to accept the latest proposals: archery (men and women), table tennis (men and women), women's volleyball, one preliminary group in football, and the men's cycling road race all to take place in the North.

It is on September 17 that the official invitations are sent to all national Olympic committees. Samaranch declined to agree that it was a deadline, but said: "After that date, any negotiation will be much more difficult." He insists the IOC will not close the door, but administrative necessity will eventually oblige that.

Samaranch is, of course, playing two games with one racket: he wants to keep open

negotiations going as long as possible, during which time it is that much more difficult for socialist countries to mount any complaint against Seoul, and at the same time he would like to appease North Korea.

However, Chon quickly revealed, surrounded by microphones from five continents, that North Korea is anything but appeased. The proposals, he said, were "not bad, an improvement", but he reiterated the North's demand for eight sports — as opposed to five at present — including the entire football tournament.

Samaranch had stated emphatically that the IOC could make no further changes to their offer.

It is a significant indication of the political basis of North Korea's negotiations that Chon could not be specific what the additional three sports were, though he thought they were

wrestling, gymnastics and judo. That would give Pyongyang almost half the Olympic programme, the only mass sports remaining in the South being athletics, swimming and boxing.

The key to the North's manipulation lies in those aspects which Samaranch at present refuses to negotiate with them: the opening and closing ceremonies, the Olympic flame, accreditations, television rights, etc.

Yet the aim of Kim Il Sung, the North's president, is to achieve a Pyongyang opening and/or closing ceremony with Samaranch in attendance, accreditations issued by the Northern Government and not by Seoul; in other words, a Pyongyang Olympics. It would be of course a gross insult to South Korea, who were awarded the Games, and it will not happen.

The demand for the whole football tournament is particularly naive. North Korea have recently been disqualified by FIFA for refusing to take part in an Olympic qualifying match. FIFA says the decision is final. North Korea quaintly believe that by being given the whole football tournament by the IOC their own entry would be reinstated, this time as hosts. Politicians can exhibit a rare blindness in sporting affairs.

The omens here today for 1988 are not good. It is likely that the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, will attend Seoul. But the probability must now be that, denied the full concessions they seek, North Korea will reject the IOC's final offer. There must be the possibility they will then seek to disrupt the Games in Seoul by whatever means they can, militarily as a last resort.

CYCLING

Six nights and days for Doyle

From Peter Bryan
Bassano del Grappa, Italy

Tony Doyle has spent the last five nights racing and much of the daytime hours training. The world pursuit champion, aged 29, from Woking, is here for the annual summer outdoor six-day race, which keeps him and his partners, Moreno Argentin, of Italy, and Roman Herman, of Liechtenstein, in the saddle for five hours, alternatively sprinting a lap and then circling hawl in the 400 metres cement bowl while another of the team takes over the action.

Although it is around 2 a.m. by the time Doyle has had a snack and wound down, he is up and breakfasted and out on his bike little more than six hours later.

The six-day race here will pay Doyle's wages this week: the morning training ride over a local fly circuit is his way of ensuring that good money will continue to go into his bank account throughout the winter. In six weeks' time in Vienna he has to defend his world 5,000 metres crown. If successful, his contract price for the indoor six-day season will be enhanced because he can again wear the "rainbow jersey" of a world champion.

Tonight is the closing session of the six-day race and not before time for the riders who have suffered from the high humidity. Over the last five days by the team gaining a lap on the other eight competing or, where two or more teams finish in the same lap, by totalling the points gained from special races.

The big attraction for the crowd is Italy's cycling idol, Francesco Moser, the world four record holder who has as his back-up men, Danny Clark, the Australian, who normally races with Doyle, and Pier Angelo Bincoletto.

Doyle's team, down on points, were fighting to retain their lead here, but they collapsed on the third night of the race. On Sunday he will be back in London for the national criterium championship on the Crystal Palace circuit.

SPORTS LETTERS

Stop opening old wounds

From Mrs Elizabeth Hailey

Sir, My happiness and pride at the success of the Yorkshire team in the Benson and Hedges Cup final at Lord's on Saturday have been sadly diminished by yet another outbreak of anti-Boycott hostility, both by the snide comments of his contemporaries while commenting on the match itself and by the newspaper articles which have appeared.

Surely we are all well aware by now of the idiosyncrasies of Mr Boycott's personality and, although no doubt, criticisms of his absence may be valid, one suspects he would have been equally criticized by some if he had been in constant attendance at the matches this summer.

I saw the spectre of Mr Boycott on Saturday in the shape of the secure and stylish batting of the Yorkshire opening pair. That is the positive legacy of his years with Yorkshire. Please, let the rest be silence.

Yours faithfully,
ALICE BETH HAILEY,
Lee Hill House,
Methon, Woodbridge,
Suffolk.
July 14

Hollow victory

From Mr Dick Greenwood
Sir, Despite their gestures to the enclosures at Henley Royal Regatta, Holmes's and Regent's victory in the final of the Silver Goblets was hollow.

The reason why the Pimenov twins stopped rowing after leading at Fawley may never be known. A relevant factor, however, may have been the re-start occasioned by a pleasure vessel obstructing the course. I never cease to be amazed that such craft are allowed on the course at all, or indeed that crews going to the start can also paddle down-beam past the enclosures. There were one or two close calls on both the Saturday and Sunday this year.

Surely, it is time that "holes in the wall" of the beamed course are sealed and the start and finish guards more stringently enforced. The course should be closed to all other than competitors — actually competing — during racing hours.

Yours sincerely,
DICK GREENWOOD,
The Ridgeway,
Rothley, Leicestershire.
July 16

Vintage remark

From Mr R. H. Swan-Jackson
Sir, Watching the Tour de France cycle race broadcast on Channel 4 on Sunday, I was bemused to hear one of the commentators declare: "... Coming down through the vineyards this morning, you see all those famous names you normally see on the supermarket shelves: like Chablis, St Emilion and, of course, Beaujolais..."

The competitors were on Stage 12 of the race on the section between Brive-la-Gaillarde and Bordeaux.

It appears, therefore, that there is some truth in the contention that Channel 4 intends to offer serious competition to the other channels in the coverage of sports. Messrs Coleman, Pickering et al had better look to their laurels.

Yours truly,
R. H. SWAN-JACKSON,
Seapoint,
Foreland, Bembridge,
Isle of Wight.
July 13

MCC can take leading role in inner-cities

From Mr David Gibbs

Sir, In previewing the Cabinet's special inner-city committee meeting, you comment on the Prime Minister's view that "The Government lacks neither policies nor money for tackling the problems posed by urban blight... its hopes... will be dashed unless powerful private concerns, big charities and employers' associations... can be persuaded to join the crusade" (July 7).

The celebration of its 200th year has not yet brought much joy to MCC. This "private club with public responsibilities" has found that the latter have been considerably reduced and its life as a club fraught with internal squabbles culminating in an unfortunate annual general meeting. Here, however, is a way in which the club could make the beginning of its third century and help to re-establish itself as the leading and vital force in cricket in this country.

I would like to see MCC take the initiative and establish an inner-city cricket centre in every inner-city in the land. Each would have the task of fostering the game of cricket and providing professional coaching and encouragement both for those at school and those on YTS and other training schemes. There is so much untapped talent in these urban areas, and scope also for employment.

Worthy challenge

From Ann Wilson
Sir, Teresa McLean (July 1) does her fellow lady umpires a great disservice by hanging up her coat and forsaking her ambition.

I am an associate member of the Association of Cricket Umpires and I, too, would like to umpire a Test match, but feel none of the "men just don't like women umpires". If women are seeking sexual equality, they must surely begin by regarding themselves first and foremost as people and expect no favours or allowances from male counterparts. Any umpire witnessing a lack of co-operation should look to her/himself and examine her/his performance as a facilitator of a team sport with all that it implies.

I have enjoyed good company, respect and just a little sunshine on the cricket pitches of Surrey, my only complaint being tired feet. Umpiring is one of the most pleasant occupations I know and one of the most challenging. But therein lies its appeal, doesn't it?

Yours sincerely,
ANN WILSON,
22 Chartfield Road,
Reigate, Surrey.
July 3

Shape of success

From Prof. W. H. Dowdeswell

Sir, Those of us who had the pleasure of watching Wimbledon cannot but have been impressed by the superb physical fitness of the competitors. By contrast, the rather blubbery contours of some of our Test cricketers in the field provided a stark contrast.

Could it be that a greater attention to fitness, both physical, physiological and psychological, could improve their uncertain performance?

Yours sincerely,
W. H. DOWDESWELL,
The Old Forge,
Aitwath, Melksham,
Wiltshire.
July 7

Ancestral dig in Wales

From Mr Jack Spurgeon

Sir, You notice (July 10) the divided loyalties of the Victorian tourists and of countless other Italian families in the South Wales Valleys in regard to the forthcoming encounter between Merthyr Tydfil and Atalanta in the European Cup Winners' Cup.

The much-respected Italian restaurateurs of South Wales, however, are a comparatively recent link with Italy. At the risk of encouraging the visiting 11, it might be noticed that the Merthyr ground at Penydarren Park was raised over a Roman fort in 1904. [Archaeological Commission, 1966]. Our visitors may feel at home.

Yours faithfully,
JACK SPURGEON,
66 Rhoshendre,
Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

Missing the point

From Captain J. K. McA. Tod
Sir, Surely Wimbledon must be the last bastion of sex discrimination. Why should Connors and Lendl submit passively to being referred to without any prefix when Navratilova and Kohde-Kilsch warrant "Miss"? No one can be more indignant than the umpires at being loaded with this extra syllable on top of an already ample mouthful of name and that at least once a game. Does it sound more respectful, more deferential? If the longer the name the more the deference should they not be entitled to their proper designation: Fraulein, Mademoiselle or whatever?

What happens in foreign tournaments? Is "Miss" Shriver or "Miss" Evert then dubbed Fraulein, Signorina or Mademoiselle? If not, why not? And in Catholic countries where Miss Evert's divorce is not recognized, is she referred to as Signora Evert-Lloyd?

If for whatever reason we cannot have the ladies treated the same as men as in other branches of life, the oppressed male sex has the right to demand that Connors and Lendl be referred to as Mr Connors and Mr Lendl.

While the umpires have to observe the rules, discrimination, the commentators try to restore the balance by referring to the players, not only without titles but without surnames either, only by their forenames regardless of the fact that most of us ignorant watchers do not know which Christian name applies to which, let alone nickname, such as Miss Sabatini being referred to as "Gabby".

So let us simplify to the limit and call all players by their surname only. I doubt if the ladies will be offended.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. MCA. TOD
Thorn,
Buckingham,
Hampshire

English, please

From Mrs M. Van Mier
Sir, With the Open golf championship on this week, I wonder if I can appeal to British commentators to use English terms. Surely a ball can reach the green and not the "putting surface", land in a bunker and not a "trap" and finish on the fairway and not "in" the fairway? Can a golfer no longer sink or hole a putt? Does he have to "make it"?

Yours faithfully,
MONICA VAN MIERT,
18 Layfield Road,
Newcastle Upon Tyne 3.

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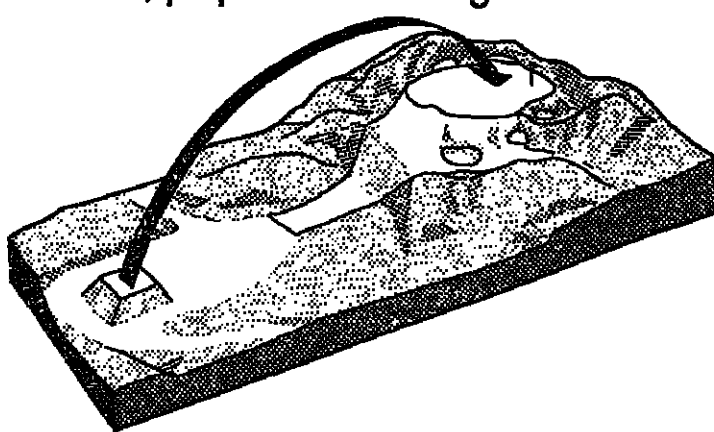
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TOM WATSON, the winner at Muirfield in 1980, pinpoints the danger holes

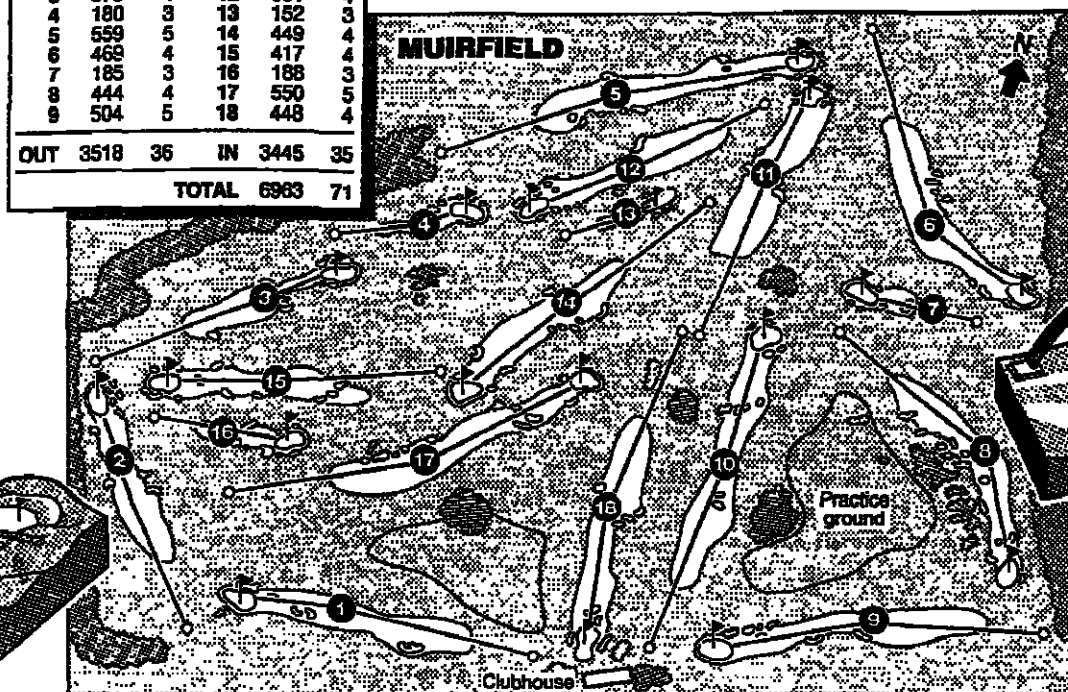


13th Tom Watson says: 'One of the finest short holes in golf. When it is playing downwind it can be a killer. You need to hit the ball high, landing it softly, but if you miss the narrow green, then it can bury in the bunker. Difficult to splash out of the sand and keep the ball on the green. You'll see some sixes here.'

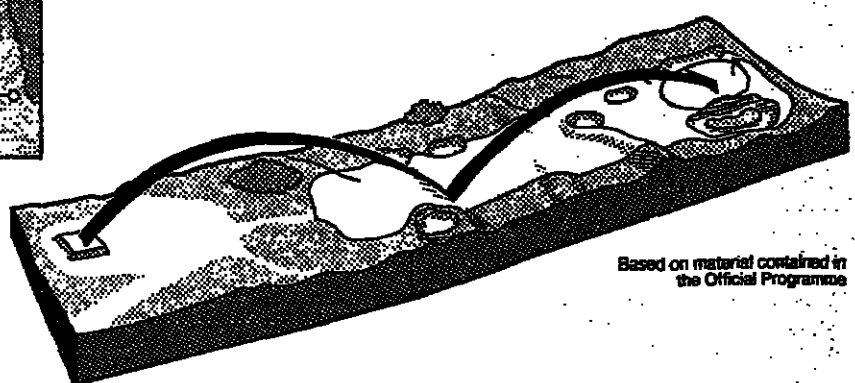
Hole	Yards	Par	Hole	Yards	Par
1	447	4	11	475	4
2	351	4	12	381	4
3	379	4	13	152	3
4	180	3	14	449	4
5	559	5	15	417	4
6	458	4	16	188	3
7	185	3	17	550	5
8	444	4	18	448	4
9	504	5			

OUT 3518 36 IN 3445 35 TOTAL 6963 71

The Times guide to the 1987 Open



6th Tom Watson says: 'You must put the ball on the fairway and in the correct spot. You're aiming for the right side, and in a left to right wind it's difficult to be precise. You must, in those conditions, hit a low draw.'



17th Tom Watson says: 'This is all about driving the ball into a good position, staying clear of the bunkers on the left, then selecting the right club. It's a three or four-club green, especially into the wind, and it's awfully hard to get it exactly right.'

18th Tom Watson says: 'A tough finishing hole. It's long. It has a superb setting. And even if you hit the perfect drive, the second shot is demanding because you're going into a rejection green, which slopes away from the centre. You've got to be precise, and authoritative, with the approach.'

Watson on the threshold of a dream

An early warning of the hazards that lie in wait

By Mitchell Platts
Golf Correspondent

Tom Watson today drives off at Muirfield on the threshold of realizing a dream consigned to cold storage three years ago by the kind of heart-breaking reversal that would have destroyed a weaker man.

Watson's astonishing effort to equal in a 10-year span Harry Vardon's record of six Open Championship triumphs was destroyed in 1984 by his own adrenalin and Severiano Ballesteros's artistry.

In sight of glory at St Andrews, the home of golf, Watson fired his approach over the green and onto the notorious road at the 17th. Ballesteros, ahead of his rival, then firmly closed the door by holing from 15 feet for a birdie on the 18th.

That incident has been pinpointed as the moment when the curtain fell on the Tom Watson era. Coincidentally, it was referred to as the time when Ballesteros con-

firmed that he was the best player in the world.

The irony is that Ballesteros has failed to confirm that assessment as he has toiled with real conviction, only to be a victim of the growing strength of international golf.

With the rise of Bernhard Langer and Greg Norman and the unpredictable successes of Larry Mize and Scott Simpson in the United States has grown the theory that the game will have to survive without one dominant character.

Thus the likes of Ballesteros will have to accept that certain records are unrepeatable and that, in particular, Jack Nicklaus's total of 18 professional major victories can no longer be deemed a logical target.

Watson has long since overcome any psychological feelings imposed upon him by Nicklaus's illustrious career. Yet he can achieve greatness of a level that even the "Golden Bear" found beyond him.

It was between the years of 1896 and 1914 that Vardon won his six Open Championships. James Braid

and J. H. Taylor, who, with Vardon formed the Great Triumvirate, both won five and later Peter Thomson, the Australian, was also to win on five occasions.

Vardon's record, however, has stood the test of time. If it is to be equalled, or beaten, then Watson must accept this week that he will never have a better opportunity. His game is sharp, honed by his performance in finishing runner-up at the US Open last month, and his mind is clear again. The hangover inflicted by the events of 1984 has finally cleared.

Whether he has to reach for the aspirin on Monday morning to combat another hangover, this time self-induced by celebratory champagne (though read nothing further into that following this week's revelations) is dependent on his ability to drive the ball as he did when he won at Muirfield in 1980.

"I was in only one bunker throughout the week," he said. "They are like little water hazards. If you go in them it is a shot

dropped. Go in five or six of them and it is the championship lost. I also putted exceptionally well in 1980 and if I make 75 per cent of the putts that I made then I will not be far away."

Watson is clearly regarded as the American most likely to return home with the silver claret jug returned by Norman earlier this week. Paul Azinger, the leading money-winner on the US tour this season, Mize and Simpson, possess the confidence but lack experience, unlike Ben Crenshaw, the evergreen Nicklaus and Watson.

For Muirfield is a true champion's course. Henry Cotton, Gary Player, Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and Watson have won the five Opens staged there since the Second World War — which rules out Langer's theory that there are 50 to 70 potential winners.

It is why the inspirational Ballesteros and the machine-like Langer must be regarded as Europe's leading contenders in company with Sandy Lyle.

The fear with Ballesteros is that his craving for another major championship — he has won the Open and the US Masters twice each — is proving so hard for him to satisfy that he cannot be relied upon to remain composed.

Langer has become the players' player and his astounding performance on the Portmarnock links two weeks ago, when he won the Carrolls Irish Open by 10 strokes, was ideal preparation for Muirfield. If Lyle is to recapture the title then he will need to regain the blinkered approach with which he won at Royal St George's in 1985.

Ian Woosnam has the confidence and Howard Clark, Nick Faldo, Mark James and Sam Torrance need only to overcome the occasion to be serious contenders.

If the winner is not to come from Europe or the United States then Norman is clearly the favourite, although Mark McNulty, of South Africa, and Tommy Nakajima have the ability to succeed.

By Mitchell Platts

Tony Jacklin has every reason to feel Muirfield owes him something. It was there in 1972 that Lee Trevino, later to declare that "God is a Mexican," executed one of his most famous shots after another. He eventually broke Jacklin's heart by chipping in at the 17th to salvage his par five.

It was a shot which, when one recalls Jacklin was 15 feet away in three and seemingly 25 minutes away from victory, will forever haunt the man who had won the Open Championship at Royal Lytham and St Anne's three years earlier. "I've learnt to live with it, but it did affect my confidence to win major championships," Jacklin said. "It was the most significant thing that happened in my career."

Jacklin, however, harbours no grudge against Muirfield. In fact, he positively loves the place. "I put it among the best three golf courses in the world," he said. "And I certainly rate it as the best links. I have a soft spot for Royal Birkdale but Muirfield has absolutely everything."

"The length of many of the par fours makes it exceptionally difficult to remain on an even keel with par. The bunkers on the course are tough, deep and very well positioned. When it is set up for a Championship the rough is always unrelenting."

"If you don't hit the ball solidly around Muirfield then it will break you. It's unlike St Andrews, for which I also have a soft spot, because there you can hit the ball off line and still be able to go for the green. At Muirfield you cannot get away with anything but the right shot. It is as thorough an examination as there is and there will not be a shock winner."

As a member of the BBC commentating team, Jacklin will watch this Championship unfold from the television tower. Here he provides his own description of the course.

How to get round the Open

The Royal and Ancient advise the travelling public to "be early and beat the rush" during the next four days. Play starts at 7.30 a.m. on the first two days and at about 7.40 a.m. on the last two, depending on how many players make the cut. Breakfast will be available in the main public restaurant from 7 a.m.

Those going to Muirfield by road are urged to keep to the main routes and follow the road signs. Basically the route is by the Edinburgh western by-pass to the A68 north of Dalkeith and then the A98 to Longdilly. Ticket-holders displaying car-park labels carry on to Gullane on the A198. Others take the B1345 to Dirlerton and then turn left on the A198 to Gullane. Radio Forth (1548 AM, 97.3 FM) will provide regular traffic updates throughout the four days.

The Royal and Ancient recommend as an alternative Golf-Link '87, the rail package available from selected mainline stations in Scotland. Golf-Link '87 includes rail travel to and from Drem station, where a bus service provides transport to the course. The journey from Edinburgh to Muirfield will take about 40 minutes.

The cost of admission on each of the four days is £10. Tickets are unlimited.

The field will be reduced on Saturday to the 70 and ties plus any player within 10 strokes of the leader. The last pair tee-off at 2.45 on Sunday.

The exhibition tent occupies 42,500 square feet, 250 stands representing 100 companies. The hospitality complexes provide for the requirement of 130 companies.

Temporary seating for 17,000 spectators has been erected, 7,000 round the 18th green.

Accreditation for the Press has risen to 700 from 34 countries. A similar number are accredited to television and radio.

Eurovision are taking the Open for the first time and it will be broadcast live to a total of 17 countries, including the United States, Japan and Australia.

In the event of a tie there will be a play-off on Sunday evening over five holes — the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th. A further tie after the five extra holes would be decided by a sudden-death play-off over the same five holes.

The prize-money for the Open totals £650,000. The winner will receive £75,000, the runner-up £55,000. Details of prize-money for other top 10 places are: third, £44,000; fourth, £24,000; fifth, £23,000; sixth, £22,000; seventh, £21,000; eighth, £20,000; ninth, £18,000; tenth, £17,000. Any professional who plays will receive a minimum of £400.



Paul Azinger (US)
Age: 27
Born: Holyoke, Massachusetts
Height: 6ft 2in
Weight: 125lb
Turned Pro: 1981
Career victories: 3
Championship victories: 0
1987 victories: 3

Likes to get out on his boat and fish but he has caught American golf by storm this year. Winner of \$586,000 and No. 1 in US money list.

Astonishing rise from anonymity but still unrecognized by many spectators in the United States, let alone in Britain. Required four attempts at qualifying school before winning player's card. And as recently as 10 years ago he could not break 40 for nine holes. Only tangible reward to himself this year, a stereo cassette deck for his pick-up truck. "If I got out of a Jaguar in front of my high school friends, I'd be embarrassed," he said.



Larry Mize (US)
Age: 28
Born: Augusta, Georgia
Height: 6ft
Weight: 115lb
Turned Pro: 1980
Career victories: 2
Championship victories: 1
1987 victories: 1

Candidate for the shot-of-the-year after his extra-time chip-in conquered Norman at Augusta. Victory in the US Masters naturally boosted his confidence. Swinging now with great authority and mentally feels capable of winning every week. Now on the merry-go-round of exhibitions and corporate outings but insists he will not burn out like former Open champion Bill Rogers. Early arrival — he toured Scottish courses — emphasizes his determination. A Christian, he says: "I don't hit a bad shot and smile. I get mad. I'm out here to be the best. But I'm not mad with the Lord, I'm mad with myself."



Seve Ballesteros (Sp)
Age: 30
Born: Pedrena
Height: 5ft 9in
Weight: 125lb
Turned Pro: 1974
Career victories: 51
Championship victories: 4
1987 victories: 1

Driven on by craving to be recognized as the greatest golfer in the world. Nothing can dilute his desire but he is favoured by fortune of late. US Masters' play-off reversal sequence of often being a finger-tip away from further "major" victories. Superb driver — assisted by better balance in recent years — but putting problems have scarred his confidence. No longer always the happy-go-lucky lad who left his local beach, where he initially learnt his golf, to become the heir apparent of the fairways to Nicklaus. Normally wears navy blue on final day.



Greg Norman (Aus)
Age: 32
Born: Mount Isa, Queensland
Height: 6ft 1in
Weight: 135lb
Turned Pro: 1976
Career victories: 42
Championship victories: 1
1987 victories: 1

The enigma of 1987. Last year he seemed likely to win every time he played. This year he is empty-handed in America, apart from many millions of dollars from endorsements in the wake of his victory in last year's Open. His confidence already shaken, he came away from Augusta in April, almost shell-shocked after Larry Mize's stunning victory. The Australian Masters in February was small consolation. Since Augusta he has played with little authority and has just taken three weeks off in order to get his game together. He has just gone round the Grand Cypress course in Florida in 65, but can he still do it when it really matters?



Ben Crenshaw (US)
Age: 35
Born: Austin, Texas
Height: 5ft 9in
Weight: 125lb
Turned Pro: 1973
Career victories: 14
Championship victories: 1
1987 victories: 1

Everyone's favourite golfer because of his personal qualities and his genuine love of the game and its history. Crenshaw was hailed as a budding superstar after winning his first tournament as a professional in 1973, but he had to wait until 1984 for his first, and only, major. Acknowledged once as the best putter in the world but the magic touch is more elusive now. Although he has won more than a dozen tournaments, his comparative lack of success in the important ones has put a question mark against his character in a crisis. Perhaps he is too nice a person to harbour the killer instinct.



Scott Simpson (US)
Age: 31
Born: San Diego, California
Height: 6ft 2in
Weight: 125lb
Turned Pro: 1977
Career victories: 6
Championship victories: 1
1987 victories: 2

Had no intention to come to Muirfield until he won the US Open last month. His plan was to stay at home and play the Hardee's Golf Classic in Coal Valley, Illinois. But his world turned upside down, for the better, at the Olympic Club, San Francisco. He had not expected it to. He said he never fantasized as a kid about winning the US Open. He said that winning it would not mean as much to him as it would to other guys. A born-again Christian, he thanked the Lord for his success. He rarely drinks. Started golfing at the age of nine after caddyng, and graduated to the Walker Cup class before turning pro.



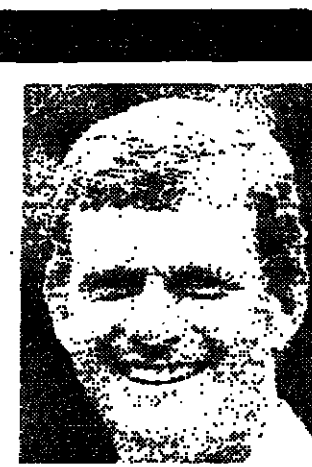
Bernhard Langer (WG)
Age: 29
Born: Anhausen
Height: 5ft 9in
Weight: 115lb
Turned Pro: 1972
Career victories: 25
Championship victories: 1
1987 victories: 2

A curiosity in the world of golf, since West Germany has never before produced a player anywhere near his class. Indeed, he has few peers elsewhere in the world. Always a long, accurate hitter, he was held back for years by his frailty on the greens, but the days of the "yips" are long past. With his left hand below the right he is as reliable as most from holeable distances and more likely than most to slip in the long ones. He has had two big wins already this year, the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship and the Carrolls Irish Open. Many believe that Muirfield will provide a third.



Tom Watson (US)
Age: 37
Born: Kansas City, Missouri
Height: 5ft 9in
Weight: 115lb
Turned Pro: 1971
Career victories: 37
Championship victories: 8
1987 victories: 0

One of the truly great names of golf. The Huckleberry Finn of the American game seems to have a special affinity with Scotland, where he has won four of his five Open Championships, including the last at Muirfield in 1980. He became the natural successor to Nicklaus and lived through a golden period from 1976 to 1982. A revival in 1984 was short-lived and he has not won a tournament since. The history of the game will always find a place for his hole-in-one shot from what seemed an impossible position in the rough at the 17th in Pebble Beach in 1982. Not for the first time he had got the better of Nicklaus.



Sandy Lyle (GB)
Age: 29
Born: Shrewsbury
Height: 6ft 1in
Weight: 135lb
Turned Pro: 1977
Career victories: 17
Championship victories: 1
1987 victories: 1

An Englishman as an amateur, Lyle reverted to his Scottish ancestry when he turned professional, under the eye of his father Alex at Hawkstone Park. A huge hitter with a strong command of other departments of the game, he seemed to suffer from only one weakness, the lack of driving ambition. His victory in the Open of 1985 should have laid that bogey and his triumph in the Tournament Players' Championship in the United States in March has reinforced his reputation "over there". The collapse of his marriage may have induced him to concentrate even more on his golf as a form of release.



Ian Woosnam (GB)
Age: 29
Born: St Martins, Oswestry
Height: 5ft 4in
Weight: 105lb
Turned Pro: 1976
Career victories: 11
Championship victories: 0
1987 victories: 4

Followed Hong Kong Open win in March with three so far on 1987 European tour.

Craves for acceptance as a world-class player. Likely to follow Lyle by playing on the US tour. There are few more aggressive golfers in the game and he owes transformation to improved putting touch. Third at Turnberry last year. He was 104th in the 1981 Order of Merit but the next spring on the Safari tour changed his career. "I looked at everyone on the practice range and realized I could play as well as them," he said. But admits that he is late arriving because he has previously enjoyed the beer more than the practice.

Jacklin's hole-by-hole guide

- Hole 1**
One of the scariest opening holes in golf played into the prevailing wind. The premium is definitely on hitting the fairway, and a large bunker on the left narrows the landing area. You're that little bit tight inside standing on the first tee, so it requires complete concentration.
- Hole 2**
Turning at 90 degrees and going down the hill, there is out of bounds over the wall on the left. But this is a realistic birdie opportunity. The question is how close you strike the second shot as the green has some tricky contours.
- Hole 3**
It is not that difficult. An iron off the tee, in most cases, and a well-positioned tee shot will give you a good view of the flag through the pass running between two obstructive sand hills.
- Hole 4**
Only in extreme weather conditions do I regard this as a difficult tee shot. Brian Barnes had an ace here in 1972. It's a medium iron, maybe even a two-iron if the wind is against, and the bunkers are typically unforgiving. There is a steep drop to the left.
- Hole 5**
The tendency is to leave the tee shot to the right, where five bunkers, hidden from the tee, can thwart the attempt to get on in two. A narrow entrance to a green heavily guarded by traps did not stop Johnny Miller getting an albatross two here in 1972.
- Hole 6**
This is one of the great par fours in links golf. Any time you stand on a links course and you know that you need to hit two long and accurate shots, then the pressure increases. You cannot afford the luxury of hitting anything other than the driver. Just watch the bunker at the front right of the green collect the balls.
- Hole 7**
Often played into the prevailing wind so it can play very tough with a three-iron required if the pin is at the back. It's a good short hole and far from as straightforward as it would appear.
- Hole 8**
Another difficult par four. All the trouble off the tee is down the right with a cluster of bunkers. The approach, over cross bunkers, is partially blind, making it a must to have faith in your yardage.
- Hole 9**
It is considered one of the classic holes, although in my opinion the out-of-bounds wall to the left rarely comes into play. It is not frighteningly close like the wall to the right at the 11th at Royal Troon. I think the most difficult part, when the wind is against, is the narrow gap in which you must lay up. Lee Trevino and I both made eagles there in 1982, but I've played it when it's been a driver, one-iron and nine-iron.
- Hole 10**
A great hole. Where Doug Sanders said in 1968: "Give me the lost ball and my concession and you can keep the prize-money!" The tee shot, down the left, makes the second shot because it is always difficult to see the base of the flag hitting into the green. It's a real danger hole with the thick, thick rough and most consider it a par 4½.
- Hole 11**
Played over a mound, so the tee shot is blind, but the green, circled by bunkers, can pose putting problems with its hollows and swales.
- Hole 12**
A good hole, but nothing spectacular. What I like most about it is the big, sloping green, which is exposed, as so many are at Muirfield, but appears to dry quicker than most. It is difficult to get the approach close to the hole and any putt of 30 feet or more is in three-putt range.
- Hole 13**
I remember this hole well. I got into one of the bunkers in 1972 and finished with a six. An exceptional example of a par three which doesn't need to be that long. It's played uphill into a long, narrow green, and those bunkers...
- Hole 14**
It is essential to miss the bunkers on the right as getting up into two, three and four against, is particularly hard to achieve. The second shot, played downhill, needs to be struck authoritatively to a green on which the ball usually breaks to the right.
- Hole 15**
It is a must to find the fairway but even with 25 yards added with a new tee for this year, it should not prove too hazardous a hole. It has a typically undulating fairway with several deep bunkers to negotiate.
- Hole 16**
It usually plays to around a six-iron but with the wind against, and possibly a three-iron to your hands, this can prove an exacting tee shot. The green is reasonably generous but miss it and the pot bunkers will thoroughly test your skill with the sand wedge.
- Hole 17**
One of the great par fives and I mean that, even after what happened here to me in 1972. The bunkers all the way down hole. You are almost happy to be in the semi-rough down the right. A solid shot from there can get you home in two but the bunker front left is a constant threat.
- Hole 18**
Jack Nicklaus regards it as probably the best hole on the best Open Championship course in Britain. It's a tremendous hole with all the bunkers superbly sited. The drive can be aimed on the left bunker but aim away so the ball finds the narrow landing area. It is difficult to get the approach close to the hole, especially when it is cut at the back. A tough place to make a par with the championship at stake.

CRICKET

Robin Smith takes command with a double century

By Simon O'Hagan

SOUTHEND (Hampshire won toss): Essex, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 349 runs behind Hampshire.

The lesser known of Hampshire's Smith brothers, Robin, dominated proceedings yesterday with an innings of superb class and authority. His 209 not out was the highest score of his first-class career and, all the more remarkably, was made after he had come to the wicket with Hampshire standing at five for three in the fifth over. In all he batted for five hours and 14 minutes, faced 269 balls and hit 30 fours.

Smith's innings enabled Hampshire to declare at 373 for six, and during the 35 minutes that were left for Essex they improved their position still further by taking the wickets of Stephenson and Topley, the nightwatchman.

The opening 20 minutes notwithstanding, Essex's bowlers had a hard time of it. Gooch varied them as best he

could — all six were on before lunch — but to some extent his hands were tied. Pringle, who has a back injury, was not used and left the field midway through the afternoon never to reappear, and for a while Foster was also out of action with a blister on his foot.

The ease with which Smith batted made nonsense of the crisis which Hampshire had contrived to play themselves into at the start of the day. On Greenidge was the first to go when he top-edged a steeping catch to East, the Essex wicketkeeper. Nicholas was then unable to cope with a rising delivery from Foster before Chris Smith was run out, a victim of Hampshire's anxiety to get the score moving.

Robin Smith and Turner might be best expected to dig in for a while but they never really had to. By lunch the score was 132 for three and the scene had been transformed. Turner is not the most fluent

of players but he is highly effective and plays with the confidence of a man currently in the runs.

When Turner went, bowled by Foster, Cowley soon followed, and at 186 for five Essex were back in the match. But then Hampshire pulled away again, with Parks and Smith adding 133 for the sixth wicket.

HAMPSHIRE First Innings
C G Greenidge c East b Topley 100
R Smith not out 209
D R Turner b Foster 61
D R Smith not out 209
N G Cowley b Page 4
R J Parks c Stephenson b Miller 59
M Turner not out 20
Extras (11, 11, 9) 20
Total (6 wickets, 100 overs) 373
R J Parks, C A Connor and S J W Andrew did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-4, 3-5, 4-170, 5-186, 6-373.
BOWLING: Foster 23-6-66-2, Topley 18-3-70-1, Page 15-71-1, Chris 11-24-8-0, Miller 25-18-1-1, Gooch 8-2-25-0.
ESSEX First Innings
C A Gooch not out 7
J P Stephenson c Greenidge b Connor 8
D Topley c R A Smith b Andrew 3
B R Hardesty not out 3
Total (2 wickets, 10 overs) 24
W R Fletcher, G Miller, D R Pringle, H A Foster, N A Foster, 10 E East and 11 Chris to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-21.
Umpires: D J Constand and J W Holker.

If it rains it must be summer

By Marcus Williams

BRISTOL (Middlesex won toss): Gloucestershire have scored 39 for one wicket against Middlesex.

Summer returned with a vengeance at Bristol yesterday, rain and leaden skies allowing fewer than 27 overs to be bowled. Many of these were delivered while a keen breeze buffeted the ground to make players and spectators feel truly at home after the recent unseasonal heatwave.

What cricket we had was good to watch and provided a suitable aperitif to the Bristol Festival Week. Stovold scored a handsome half-century from 75 balls after Gaiting had put Gloucestershire in, and Edmonds made the occasional ball count, but the Gloucestershire batsmen were not in the mood to offer prospects of an interesting contest. Gloucestershire will have viewed the spin with unease, for Graveney is out of their side nursing a sore shoulder and a sore throat.

A green-looking pitch and the uncertain weather encouraged Clifton's decision, but there was little assistance for the seamen when play got under way 95 minutes late. Stovold was away at once, smacking the first ball of the match from Daniel to the cover boundary. It was the first of eight crisply struck fours, the best of them a fierce square cut off Williams that fairly rattled the boards.

After a further brief stoppage either side of lunch Middlesex either their lone success, when Wright, trying to force Williams off the back foot, was well taken low down by Dowson in front of first slip at 63. Atbey, the acting captain, joined Stovold, and though they stayed on amid increasing gloom and drizzle, the players retreated for the last time shortly after three o'clock.

GLoucestershire First Innings
A W Stovold not out 51
A Wright c Dowson b Williams 15
C W Athey not out 8
Extras (11, 11, 11, 11) 44
Total (1 wicket, 26 overs) 84
P W Raine, J W Lloyd, K M Curran, M A Williams, H C Russell, D V Lawrence, C A Weaver and C Sumbury to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-83, 2-143, 3-143, 4-143, 5-143, 6-143, 7-143, 8-143, 9-143, 10-143, 11-143, 12-143, 13-143, 14-143, 15-143, 16-143, 17-143, 18-143, 19-143, 20-143, 21-143, 22-143, 23-143, 24-143, 25-143, 26-143, 27-143, 28-143, 29-143, 30-143, 31-143, 32-143, 33-143, 34-143, 35-143, 36-143, 37-143, 38-143, 39-143, 40-143, 41-143, 42-143, 43-143, 44-143, 45-143, 46-143, 47-143, 48-143, 49-143, 50-143, 51-143, 52-143, 53-143, 54-143, 55-143, 56-143, 57-143, 58-143, 59-143, 60-143, 61-143, 62-143, 63-143, 64-143, 65-143, 66-143, 67-143, 68-143, 69-143, 70-143, 71-143, 72-143, 73-143, 74-143, 75-143, 76-143, 77-143, 78-143, 79-143, 80-143, 81-143, 82-143, 83-143, 84-143, 85-143, 86-143, 87-143, 88-143, 89-143, 90-143, 91-143, 92-143, 93-143, 94-143, 95-143, 96-143, 97-143, 98-143, 99-143, 100-143, 101-143, 102-143, 103-143, 104-143, 105-143, 106-143, 107-143, 108-143, 109-143, 110-143, 111-143, 112-143, 113-143, 114-143, 115-143, 116-143, 117-143, 118-143, 119-143, 120-143, 121-143, 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1009-143, 1010-143, 1011-143, 1012-143, 1013-143, 1014-143, 1015-143, 1016-143, 1017-143, 1018-143, 1019-143, 1020-143, 1021-143, 1022-143, 1023-143, 1024-143, 1025-143, 1026-143, 1027-143, 1028-143, 1029-143, 1030-143, 1031-143, 1032-143, 1033-143, 1034-143, 1035-143, 1036-143, 1037-143, 1038-143, 1039-143, 1040-143, 1041-143, 1042-143, 1043-143, 1044-143, 1045-143, 1046-143, 1047-143, 1048-143, 1049-143, 1050-143, 1051-143, 1052-143, 1053-143, 1054-143, 1055-143, 1056-143, 1057-143, 1058-143, 1059-143, 1060-143, 1061-143, 1062-143, 1063-143, 1064-143, 1065-143, 1066-143, 1067-143, 1068-143, 1069-143, 1070-143, 1071-143, 1072-143, 1073-143, 1074-143, 1075-143, 1076-143, 1077-143, 1078-143, 1079-143, 1080-143, 1081-143, 1082-143, 1083-143, 1084-143, 1085-143, 1086-143, 1087-143, 1088-143, 1089-143, 1090-143, 1091-143, 1092-143, 1093-143, 1094-143, 1095-143, 1096-143, 1097-143, 1098-143, 1099-143, 1100-143, 1101-143, 1102-143, 1103-143, 1104-143, 1105-143, 1106-143, 1107-143, 1108-143, 1109-143, 1110-143, 1111-143, 1112-143, 1113-143, 1114-143, 1115-143, 1116-143, 1117-143, 1118-143, 1119-143, 1120-143, 1121-143, 1122-143, 1123-

Woosnam raring to take on the world

By Mitchell Platts
Golf Correspondent

Ian Woosnam will walk onto the first tee for the 116th Open Championship at Muirfield today convinced that he is four rounds away from completing a lifetime's ambition.

"Since I first watched the game on the television when I was 10 I have been motivated by the thought of winning the Open," he said. "It's the best championship in the world. The best golfers play in it. They all want to win it. If I do then I will consider myself the best golfer in the world today."

Woosnam, noising with confidence, has the credentials to support his challenge. He has won four tournaments this year, three of them in Europe, and he is leading the Order of Merit with £156,000. He has certainly won the hearts of the public.

Ronnie Vannan, of Coral Racing, said: "It's absolutely phenomenal the amount of money which has been gambled on Ian. I think that across the board he would cost the bookmakers more than £1 million. He is by far our biggest loser and I have never known a British player to be supported so strongly for the Open."

Tony Jacklin carried sentimental money when he won in 1969 and Sandy Lyle was quietly supported in 1985 when he claimed the title. Woosnam, however, is the strongest British favourite in the modern-day game.

"I'm certain in my mind that I can handle the pressure," added Woosnam. "I've been under pressure for the last couple of months at the top of the Order of Merit and it hasn't bothered me."

Yet five years ago Woosnam, the farmer's son from the Border country, was recognizable only for being at St 4 in the shortest player on the tour. He is still that but the days when he had to sleep in



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the back of a van in the golf club car-park to save money are well and truly a thing of the past.

He has signed a new deal which starts this week to wear clothes made by the Italian company, Tacchini, which is worth £250,000 to him over the next three years. Moreover he is particularly popular in Japan, which would be a major market for him if he won the Open Championship.

Woosnam's odds have shortened in one month from 66-1 to 14-1, which is in

complete contrast to Paul Azinger, the leading money-winner on the US Tour this year with nearly \$587,000 (about £362,000), who remains an outsider.

Azinger is unperturbed. "I really like this course," he said. "It will suit my game because I hit the ball pretty low. It's the first time I've seen a links and much will depend upon how I can adjust to chipping around the greens."

Most American observers believe that Azinger will be a strong contender, especially if the wind continues not to blow. Lee Trevino said: "He hits a lot of bump-and-run shots. He has a good short game and he is an awfully good putter. If the weather remains calm then there will be a lot of the younger American golfers picking their chops. I want it to blow. If it does then I have an excellent chance of winning."

Trevino completed his own preparation alongside Jack Nicklaus, defending champion Greg Norman, and Tom Watson. Nicklaus, who won at Muirfield in 1966, said: "Lee won here in 1972 and it is a good course for him. I still believe he can win anything he wants. I marvel at him. I've never seen anybody who has consistently hit the ball as

Open cheers for Norman

Greg Norman became £1 m richer on the eve of starting his defence of the Open Championship at Muirfield. He signed an exclusive contract to promote Australia's Swan Premium Lager internationally.

Bill Widerberg, the executive director of Broad Brewing, the Australian brewers of Swan Premium, said: "Greg is an ideal choice to represent us internationally."

It is estimated that Norman, who won £1 m in prize money alone in 1986, has signed contracts worth a total of £10 m since he won the Open at Turnberry 12 months ago.

straight as he can. He never shut up talking out there today and he never missed a shot."

Nicklaus believes that for the first time this year he is striking the ball with sufficient authority to win. "I love this golf course," he said.

Woosnam's remarkable season has served to deflect the attention from Sandy Lyle. It is, perhaps, timely, as he is struggling to find his form.

Bonallack puts safety first

By John Hennessy

Michael Bonallack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient, yesterday expressed growing concern about the stampede that has accompanied the last match of the Open Championship, coming to the 72nd hole in recent years.

"We have had only a couple of sprained ankles so far," he said, "but we don't want to wait until there is a serious accident. The players and officials, as well as the spectators are at risk."

As a result, this year there will be an army of marshals

along the 18th fairway to keep the gallery behind the players. At recent Opens the crowds have swarmed over the fairway as soon as the players have driven off, and again after they have played their second shots.

Bonallack stressed that although they couldn't keep the crowds off the fairway altogether, and perhaps they didn't want to, it had to be in a controlled way. The aim would be to allow the crowds to follow the last two players up the fairway instead of creating

a mob, which the players had somehow to break through. This, he said, is not a new development, but it had got much worse recently.

Bonallack, holding his customary press conference on the eve of the Open Championship, dismissed the suggestion that many Americans had failed to take up their exemptions. Only two good players were missing, Strange and Peete, he said. Apart from those two, he couldn't think of any great player who was not at Muirfield.

Eyeing up the Open



Winning smile: Woosnam during practice at Muirfield (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Football suffers fall from grace

Buenos Aires (Agencies) - South American football, the envy of the world after Argentina's World Cup triumph in Mexico last summer, plunged the depths at the weekend when Uruguay emerged victorious from an undistinguished South American championship.

The Uruguayans won the 1987 tournament, which ended on Sunday, by playing only two games, both of which provided further proof of the country's schizophrenic football personality.

For a nation of three million people, Uruguay enjoys a seemingly never-ending supply of superbly talented players - most of whom displayed an equally inextinguishable pragmatic streak against Chile in the final.

Desperate to regain respect after their World Cup debacle, Uruguay set out to win at all costs and their unquestioned skill was again overshadowed by a determined and, at times, rough defence.

Argentina, with the half-fit Diego Maradona, were a disappointment, finishing fourth after losing to Colombia in the third-place play-off. But Maradona, while admitting Argentina had not lived up to expectations, said they had done their best to play attacking football but had received little protection from the referees.

The Argentinian captain complained that Peru, Chile and Uruguay had come to Argentina primarily to avoid defeat. "These tournaments should be the stage for South American football to show its open, attacking style and ball-play," Maradona said. "But if playing time had been controlled as in basketball we'd find that only 40 to 50 minutes were played per match."

Most coaches, including Carlos Bilardo, of Argentina, and Carlos Alberto Silva, of Brazil, hinted that their priority was the 1990 World Cup in Italy. But Fernando Matuzura, of Colombia, had no such inhibitions. He is also rebuilding, but along more exciting lines and the reward for his team's attacking football should have been more than a credible third place.

Carlos Valderrama was named player of the tournament award and Arnoldo Iguaran took the top goalscorer's prize.

The format that allowed Uruguay to retain the trophy by playing just two games was widely criticized, and officials appointed in the two games outside Buenos Aires said they would make changes when Brazil staged the next championship in 1991.

This year, Uruguay, the defending champions, were seeded into the semi-finals with the nine other nations split into three groups of three. In 1991, the holders will play from the start in one of two sections of five teams.

Meanwhile, leading Brazilian clubs have announced they will organize a national championship this season in defiance of the Brazilian Football Confederation.

The group of 13 clubs represents the elite of Brazilian football, accounts for three-quarters of supporters and nearly the entire national team. "This is not a movement, this is a revolution. And the cannons are pointed at the soccer confederation," Marcelo Guzela, the football director of Atletico Mineiro, said.

The clubs claim they are in debt because of an excessive number of teams - 28 or more - in the first division. That means expensive trips, two or even three games a week and loss-making matches against minor regional clubs.

Hugo Maradona, the younger brother of Diego Maradona, has signed for the Italian league side, Ascoli, while the veteran Brazilian international, Junior, has moved from Torino to newly promoted Pescara.

Napoli, for whom Diego Maradona plays, were forced to transfer Hugo, aged 18, because they had already signed Careca as their second foreign player.

Admiral's farewell to Reagan

Fame has its price at Rangers

By a Special Correspondent

The phenomenal turn-around in Rangers' fortunes during the season 1986-87 was made at a price, as the club's annual report showed yesterday. For a year in which the club secured at least four expensive signatures - Soumess, Woods, Butcher and Roberts - the balance sheet shows a loss of £1.7 million.

The most marked feature of the report is the astonishing increase in turnover, by more than 230 per cent, from £1.8 million in 1985-86 to £4.2 million last year. But any trading profit the club made was offset by their expensive forays in the transfer market and the subsequent ballooning of a wage bill which soared from £695,758 in 1985-86 to £1.35 million.

The breakdown of wages, according to the report, shows one employee - undoubtedly Soumess - earning between £110,000 and £115,000, while at the bottom end of the scale, two players are shown to have earned between £30,000 and £35,000. There has never before been such breadth of payment at any club in the history of Scottish football.

Commenting on the season just passed, Rangers chief executive, David Holmes, said: "This has been one of the most exciting periods Scottish football has ever known, and for me personally the presence of the league championship trophy and Skol Cup in the trophy room is a source of great pride and satisfaction."

"The board here intends to make Ibrox the premier football centre in Scotland and we will continue to recruit players of proven international ability for Rangers Football Club."

● Dave Bassett, the new Watford manager, has followed up his interest in Trevor Senior, by submitting a written £300,000 request to the second division club. Bassett will be keen to secure Senior after yesterday selling Mark Falco to Rangers.

● Walsall supporters can literally drink to the club's health during the forthcoming centenary season. As part of a five-figure sponsorship deal, a local brewery, Highgate, is to produce a special Sadlers Centenary Ale and the club will receive a commission on every bottle sold.

● Bobby Gould, the recently-appointed Wimbledon manager, yesterday took on one of the most unenviable tasks in football - defending the club with the worst disciplinary reputation in the league. Gould had to go before the Football Association to explain Wimbledon's sixth consecutive end-of-season appearance before the disciplinary chiefs.

Stewart's century makes Yorkshire look ordinary

By Ivo Tennant

THE OVAL: (Surrey won toss) Surrey with eight first innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 102 runs.

Yorkshire's lead of the Brian-nick Assurance county championship, tenuous enough at the start of play, was looking flimsier still yesterday evening. In the wake of the euphoria of Saturday, Yorkshire produced some ordinary cricket. This had something to do with the conditions; and much to do with rank bad batting. It was shown up by Alec Stewart's excellent century.

The atmosphere, of course, was nothing like what it was at the Benson and Hedges final. Then, there was a full house and a cup to be won. Yesterday there were rows of empty seats and it was back to the grinding out of bonus points. Certainly, Yorkshire batted as if they would rather have been elsewhere.

It was also a day on which the toss counted for a great deal. Surrey won it and the four bowlers they deployed made full use of the humidity and cloud cover. Clarke was ever menacing. Thomas less wayward than he often is and Greig, swinging the ball away from the right-handers, returned his best figures for his adopted county.

Dutch step up security

The Hague (Reuters) - Organizers of next week's Dutch Open golf tournament have tightened security to prevent a repetition of last year's protests against players with South African ties. The course at Hilversum will be sealed off to stop anti-apartheid demonstrators disrupting play.

Last year a group calling itself "Moles against Apartheid" dug holes in three greens at Noordwijk as a protest against three players of South African origin who competed using their second nationalities.

Player returns

Gary Player, three times the winner of the Open Championship and the winner of the recent United States Seniors Open title, will play in the inaugural British event at Turnberry, from July 23 to 26.

Bath profit

Bath Rugby Union Club made a profit of £55,000 last year and plan to spend most of it on improving facilities at The Recreation Ground and their nearby training ground.

There was much for Surrey to play for. The championship table is deceptive; they lie in eighth place but are only 33 points behind Yorkshire with two matches in hand. And in Clarke they have a bowler who seems to have a psychological hold over many batsmen.

The ball with which he had Moxon caught at the wicket was about the best of the day. Metcalfe, trying to turn Bicknell to leg, was well caught by Thomas running round from extra cover to mid-off and thenceforth it was a procession, three wickets falling for one run in 10 balls.

The catches taken by wicketkeeper and slips were straightforward enough, though Greig had to make some ground to collect a mis-hit from Sidebottom that cannoned off his helmet and concussioned him enough to prevent him from bowling until well after tea. Carrick was out to a wild swing when the state of affairs cried out for the approach of Yorkshire's unmentionable outcast. Yorkshire's total was their lowest for two seasons.

There was less help for the bowlers when Surrey batted. Clinton went early but Smith, in spite of taking 82 minutes to reach double figures, gave Stewart enough support and

Ridgeon's record success

From a Special Correspondent, Zagreb

Jonathan Ridgeon, a first-year geography student at Magdalen College, Cambridge, won Britain's first gold medal on the track at the World Student Games here last night. The former European junior champion hurdled superbly in both semi-final and final to set a British 110 metres record of 13.38 seconds.

In doing so, Ridgeon, aged 20, beat two formidable Americans, Arthur Clark and Keith Talley, both of whom were above him in the world rankings. By the time Ridgeon ran his final, the temperature had mercifully dropped a little in the stadium, for earlier it had proved cruel to the British competitors.

Andy Bristow, of Birmingham, a novice at 10,000 metres but up with the leaders nearly all the way, almost paid dearly for a brave performance, collapsing with heat exhaustion with just over a lap left.

Anne Purvis managed to qualify for the semi-finals of the women's 800 metres in second place in her heat in 2min 4.48sec, but Chris McGeorge, of Loughborough, looked in trouble for most of his 800 metres semi-final. But using his experience he gradually edged through to snatch third place in 1min 47.7sec. But with only the first two automatically guaranteed a final place he had to wait for the other two heats.

Rob Harrison, of Liverpool, dramatically dropped out of the second heat having done George the favour of slowing the pace down to a 56-second first lap and with the third race won in 1min 48.9sec. McGeorge was through as a fastest loser. Harrison meanwhile wishes to concentrate on the 1,500 metres, the heats of which are tomorrow, but from which he would have been precluded had he withdrawn from the 800 metres.

Assault and diplomacy

The Argentinian goalkeeper, Jorge Sarmiento, has been banned from taking any further part in the football tournament for assaulting a referee. Sarmiento butted the referee in the face after Argentina had lost 1-0 to Great Britain in a consolation group match.

Libya called a last-minute halt to their planned men's quarter-final basketball match against Egypt which would have been the first sporting event between the two countries in nine years.

Rider awards

The highest-placed British rider in each of the five categories at the Shell Oils motor cycling grand prix at Donington Park next month will receive £1,500 from the motor sport entrepreneur, Patrick Howitt.

Syed's target

Matthew Syed, of Reading, will be aiming for a double success when flies out with the English junior and cadet teams to Athens tomorrow for the thirtieth European youth table tennis championships. Syed will be chasing a medal in the junior boys' team competition, and will link up with Bradley Billington, of Chesterfield, in the doubles event.

Full team

Britain will send a full team for the first time to the under-23 world rowing championships - the Match des Seniors - in Aiguebelette, France, from July 24 to 26.

Bedford wins

David Bedford, of Poole, led home the 134 national yacht racing championship fleet of 44 in a gruelling 28-mile off-shore race at Abersoch, North Wales, yesterday.

SPORT IN BRIEF



O'Neill: joining QPR

O'Neill moves

John O'Neill, the Northern Ireland centre half, is joining Queens Park Rangers. O'Neill, aged 29, has played 40 times for his country and made 313 appearances for Leicester in nine seasons.

Cutter captain

David Cutter, of Ben Rhydding, will lead Wales in the home countries hockey tournament, starting tomorrow in Dublin.

SQUAD: C Ashcroft (Nelson), S Rees (Old Kingsdown), D Cutter (Ben Rhydding), H Williams (Coventry and North Warwickshire), D Thomas (Scunthorpe), D Hackett (Trojan), M Lewis (Whitchurch), A Western (Southgate), A Gorman (Cardiff), P Mountray (Southgate), D Knapp (Gaulthorpe), G Dale-Smith (Swansea), J Debarry (Coventry and North Warwickshire), M Williamson (Teddington).

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